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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

BOOTS AND SHOES. WE INVITE THE TRADE TO INSPECT THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF Cushing, Kirk & McLean,

Which we have purchased and removed to 274 and 376 Madison-st. adjacent to our store.

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above stock is quite large, and in nice, diean shape.

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Manufactured exclusively by us, and to our regu-lar line of Home Manutactured Goods, Than which NONE ARE BETTER.

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Cabins, 865 to 880. Intermediate, \$305, siecrage, \$28.
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NOTICE. TAXES

Pay your SOUTH TOWN, CITY, COUNTY, and STATE Taxes at 158 WASHINGTON-ST. MARK KIMBALL, Town Collector.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Sceback & Delbridge, 48 East Madison-st., is this day dis-solved by mutual consent. B. G. SEEBACH, J. B. DELBRIDGE. Chicago, March 10, 1877.

## WASHINGTON.

The New Cabinet Officers Take Charge of the Several Departments.

Messrs. Schurz and Key Give. Examples of Their Future Policy.

Senator Simon Cameron Voluntarily? Retires to Private Life.

His Son Don Is Anxious to Keep the Senatorship in the Family.

The Present Political Condition of the State of South Carolina.

Chamberlain Can Claim Only the Empty Name of Governor.

He Is Actually a Prisoner Guarded by National Troops.

Hampton Would Have the Treeps Remeved and Himself Let

Favorable Report by the Senate Committee in the Kellogg

Packard and Nicholls Indulge in Additional Suggestions.

The Hon. Fred Seward to Be Assistant Secretary of State.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was an informal interchange of opinion upon the Southern situation, but the chief subject discussed was that of appointments to office. All the Cabinet were agreed that Civil Service should be conducted upon the basis of President Hayes' letter of acceptance, and his inaugural. To that end a Committee of Two—Schurz and Evarts—was appointed to draft a set of rules of appointment to the Civil Service and report to a special Cabnet meeting next Wednesday afternoon. The sual Tuesday meeting will be omitted. The deecommendations of members of Congress shall

The basis of this rule is the theory that inasmuch as Congressmen constitute the indicting and impeaching power in the event of maladunder the Constitution, I be presumed that they will be zealous in indicting or impeaching their appointees, and that consequently the civil service can be better administered if appointments are made by other persons. This rule does not contemplate the entire absence of participation of Congressmen in appointments, as their opinion as to the qualifications of different persons will be asked. These rules will be promulgated within a week, and will undoubtedly excite the opposition of the working politicians of the entire country. It is known that some of the Cabinet officers have been studying the various Civil-Service reports made under the Grant Administration, and notably that of Mr. Joseph Medill, of TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. be presumed that they will be zealous in indict-

THE DEPARTMENTS.

CHANDLER GIVES PLACE TO SCHURZ. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Gen. Carl Schurz, the new Secretary of the Interior, as-sumed his duties this afternoon. After a brief conversation with Secretary Chandler, the latter sent for the various heads of bureaux and principal clerks of the Department, and introduced them individually to his successor. Mr. Chandler, then addressing himself to Mr. Schutz, remarked that, when he took charge of the Department, he found many abuses which needed correction. These abuses existed especially in the Indian and Pateut Bureaux, and were of such a nature as to require heroic treatment. This he had applied, using the knife freely, and doing some sharp cutting. The result was that the abuses complained of had ceased, and he took pleasure in saying that he was indebted in a large measure to the gentlemen who were now ter sent for the various heads of bureaux and arge measure to the gentlemen who were now around him for aiding him in the work of reform which he had found necessary. He commended them all as men in whom his successor could them all as men in whom his successor could safely confide. He believed he left the Department in a better condition than that in wink he found it, and if any wrongs remained to be righted he had no knowledge of them. In conclusion he said he felt entirely confident that the trust which his honored successor is now about to assume would be faithfully and ably discharged.

SECRETARY SCHURZ

about to assume would be faithfully and ably discharged.

SECRETARY SCHURZ
responded to Mr. Chandler as follows: "I think I am expressing the general opinion of the country when I say your have succeeded in placing the Interior Department in a far better condition than it had been in for years, as d that the public is indebted to you for the very energetic and successful work you have performed. I enter upon the arduous duties with which I have been intrusted with an earnest desire to discharge them conscientiously, and I shall be lappy, when leaving the Department, to have achieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won."

TO THE CLERKS.

Turning to the clerks and heads of Bureaux, Secretary Schurz continued: "Gentlemen, I desire to say to you that I intend to conduct this Department upon business principles, and you may be assured that I bring into my official relations with you the best possible personal feeling, and hope you will serve the country as faithfully and effectually under my administration as I know you have done under that of my predecessor."

Subsequently Gen. Schurz and Mr. Chandler

predecessor."
Subsequently Gen. Schurz and Mr. Chandler had a private conference, lasting for half an hour, after which the new Secretary received a number of visitors, who called to pay their Mr. Chandler will remain in Washington fo

Mr. Chandler will remain in Washington for some time to come.

FOST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Ex-Senator Key was formally inducted as the head of the Post-Office Department this afternoon. Postmaster-General Tyner introduced to his successor the chiefs of all the bureaux and divir ions, and in a few brief remarks expressed his appreciation of their efficiency and his personal regret at parting from them. He then formally turned over the control of the Department to Gen. Key, who remarked merely that he felt some embarrassment in caling among the mas a stranger, but he wished them to know

that he hyd no intention of making any changes, and that he desired to discharge the duties of the office ay his distinguished predecessor had done. All the clerks and other employes of the Department then filed in and were each in turn greef, ed by the new Postmaster-General with a corf ial shake of the hand.

Secretary Fish to-day having installed his wincessor, Mr. Evarts, left the Department of State in company of a friend for a walk. On the way he was met by numerous gentlemen, who stopped him to shake hands and pay their respects. The ex-Secretary says he retires in good health, and, after eight years' continuous service, rejoices that he is a sovereign free from the cares of office.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary McCrary, shortly after taking his seat in the War Department to-day, was waited upon by various officers in charge of divisions.

The attention of the Spanish Minister was to-day called to the cable telegram saying the journals of Madrid express marked displeasure at the appointment of Evarts and Schurz to positions in the new American Cabinet on the alleged ground that they have supported the Cuban filitousters, and "entertain fears of the result of their accession to power." The Minister said he doubted whether any Madrid papers of note had made such unfavorable comments, but if they had they certainty did not express the opinion or sentiments of the Spanish Government, nor of well-informed Spaniards, who appreciate the friendly relations existing between the two Governments never more satisfactory than at the present time, and for which there is no possible reason or motive to disturb.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

SECRETARY EVARTS' RIGHT-HAND MAN.
Special Disputes to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—It is understood that Mr. Evarts has selected Frederick
W. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward,
to be First Assistant Secretary of State in place
of Mr. Cadwallader. Mr. Hunter, Second Asistant Secretary, who has held the position so long, will probably not be changed. Gov. Campbell, it is also expected, will remain as Third Assistant. Gen. A. E. Merritt, of New York, a prominent Liberal, and former Naval Officer of that port, is to be appointed Surveyor

Ex-Senator Penton is spoken of for a foreign mission, as are Gens. Logan and Hawley. The name of Gen. Logan is suggested for the mission of Madrid or S<sup>3</sup>. Petersburg. Gen. Sickles is also an aspirant again for a foreign mission. If Pierrepont does not remain in England, Frelinghuysen will be strongly urged for the position.

Ex-Congressman Wilshire, of Arkansas, a na-tive of Illinois, a Union soldier, and Democrat, will be recommended for the Commissionership

will be recommended for the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

The friends of Judge Wood, United States Judge of the Southern Circuit, will urge him for appointment to the vacancy upon the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Justice Davis. If the appointment should be made from the Southern Circuit, Justice Bradley, who has done circuit duty in the South, will probably be assigned to the circuit vacated by Justice Davis.

will probably be assigned to the circuit vacated by Justice Davis.

A delegation of Illinois people, of which Senators Orlesby and Logan were the most prominent personages, waited upon the President today. The discussion related generally to the condition of the offices in Illinois as well as to the national political situation. No decision was reached as to the Marshalship, Sub-Treasury, or Internal Revenue Collectors at Chicago. Benjamin H. Campbell called upon the President asking to be retained in the Marshalship. Campbell will use every effort to keep himself in office. Senator Oglesby stated that he would present a name for that office, the Marshalship, as soon as the Attorney-General had taken possession of his office. The Illinois applicants had probably not been advised of the proposed Civil-Service rules. It is by no means certain, however, that some of the applicants supported by the fillinois Congressmen for these places will not be better qualified under the Civil-Service rules than the present incumbents. It certainly Sistirue as to some in advance of the Civil-Service rules.

Secretary of State Evarts is said to have

ASSIGNED.

Secretary Sherman's first official act has been to assign W. K. Upton, Chief of the Independent Treasury, to duty as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

SIMON CAMERON.

RESIGNS HIS SENATORSHIP. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Cameron has sent his resignation to the Gov-ernor of Pennsylvania, to take effect when his successor is chosen. He leaves the Senate with two years more of bis present term to serve, and with almost a certainty of being re-elected for another six years if he should desire. A resignation under such circumstances is proba-bly without example in the history of the Senatc. There have been members of that body who have left it to take foreign missions or Cabinet appointments, and there have been others who have dropped out

under a cloud to escape a threat-ened exposure, but it is doubtful if any one ever voluntarily laid down his office with influence unimpaired, to return to private life. When asked for the reasons that induced him to take this step, Senator Cameron said tonight: "I am 78 years old, and I think that I have been in public life long enough, and I think that I have been in public life long enough, and that I will never find a better time to retire. I am tired of the care and worry of office, of having to turn away good people whom I would be glad to serve if I had the power, and of being annoyed by bad people seeking to make use of me. I am rich, and need not subject myself to all this trapple."

all this trouble."

Although the veteran politician thus pleads his nearly four-score years and his weariness of public station as the cause of his retirement, and says that he had meditated taking the step for a year, it is well known that

THE IMMEDIATE INCENTIVE

and says that he had meditated taking the step for a year, it is well known that

THE IMMEDIATE INCENTIVE

is a desire to push the political fortunes of his son, whom he feels assured will be chosen his successor. The present Legislature of Pennsylvania is Republican, and is controlled by the Cameron family. J. Don Cameron goes back to Harrisburg with the prestige of a creditable administration of the War Department. Now is the time, if ever, for him to get a firm foothold in national affairs.

Senator Cameron said in conversation with a Tribung correspondent bis evening that he would like to have it understood that he does not resign in any spirit of versation or anger with the Administration. He should give the President his cordial support. He hoped he would succed, but feared he would not.

His son don't have been done to the assurance of his own hearty support. As to the Cabinet, he had no objection to any member of it except Schurz, who succeed at his appointment to the War Department in 1861. He had voted for Sherman's confirmation, but, rem smberring that that gentleman had held bick his name several days when he was appointed Minister to Russia, and had joined with others in securing immediate action upon the momination of his successor in the War Department. Mr. Stanton, he had thought it no har no make him wait a little. He felt no grudge, but only wanted to return a compliment in kind.

SIMON'S SUCCESSOR.

HAR HISBURG, Pa., March 12.—Gov. Hartranft to-nig' it notified the Legislature that Senator Came; on has resigned the United States Senatorsi ip. The resignation was transmitted to the Governor with the understanding that be should not inform the Legislature of it until the Senator's son, Dan, the displaced War Mirister, had a sure thing as his successor. The late Secretary of War made his appearance in this city yesterday, and began laying his plans for his father's position. As the Republican members of the Legislature arrived to-day from their homes they were

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

promptly informed of Don's candidature, and invited to his beautiful residence to talk over the situation. They were socially entertained, and modestly requested to give him their support for the Senate. A few of them feared that his primary object in aspiring to the position was to rebuke Hayes for deposing him, and they exacted from him a promise that he would do his utmost to sustain the new Administration, with which he claimed to be IN FULL ACCORD.

The personal canvass was conducted with great success, and this evening a review of the field showed that a sufficient number had pledged themselves to vote for him to render his triumph sure. Among those who assisted Don in his decisive campaign were Treasurers Mackay and Kemble, and other influential ring politicians of Pennsylvania. A faint opposition to the family programme was manifested by a few of the rural members, who had been taught to despise the Camerons, but it has become almost entirely dissipated, and to-morrow's caucus will give the ex-Secretary of War a unanimous indorsement as United States Senator. The election will be held on Tuesday of next week, when it is expected a solid Republican vote will be cast for him. The Demograts are evincing very little interest in the change.

NOT HAVING ANY PREFERENCE
as between the old man and his son. They have not yet determined whom they will nominate, but Judge Black, Speaker Randall, and other prominent members of the party are mentioned. Don Cameron expects to be his own successor in 1879, when the present term expires. At the last election nearly all the four-year Senatorial Districts were carried by the Republicans, and where it could be done outspoken Cameron men were placed in nomination. In several Democratic districts Cameron Republicans were elected to featin. The President's unexpected unfavorable action made a change of the programme desirable. The Camerons will make a desperate struggle to carry the next Legislature in their interest, which will elect the next United States Senator.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S IDEA OF CIVIL SERVICE. Special Disputch to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., March 12.—Postmaster-General Key had a talk with a South Carolina gentleman to-day, that Republicans may take as an indication of what his methods are to be. as an indication of what his methods are to be. This man appeared at the Department with a petition for appointment as Postmaster of Columbia, S. C., very numerously signed by persons of prominence in various parts of the State. He was exceedingly aggressive, and evidently expected his papers would receive immediate attention and favorable action. When Mr. Key obtained a chance to talk, he asked the man who held the office now. "A colored man," was the reply, who, of course, ought to man," was the reply, who, of course, ought to be put out at once. Mr. Key asked if he mismanaged the office. The man said he had not heard anything about it. On being questioned more closely, he was obliged to admit that he had heard no complaint on the score of efficiency. "Then," said Mr. Key, "there are only two ways in which he can be displaced without opposition from me. One is by the army of the United States, and the other by order from the President of the United States." Mr. Key followed this with a statement that there would be no element of civil service reform in such change as was urged, and there was no intention on his part to neglect putting the principles of that reform into practical operation.

the principles of that reform into practical operation.

Northern Republicans need not be apprehensive as to the administration of Postmaster-General Key. If the Interview to-day between him and this indiamant South Carolina Postmaster could be reproduced it would furnish an excellent chapter in civil-service reform. Key asked the applicant if he had read the letter of acceptance of Hayes, the Cincinnati platform, and the inaugural, and added that they laid down the principles of the civil-service reform which he understood, and

as winch the subject of the civil-service reform which he understood, and as long as he remained in the Cabinet. He said he intended to keep all applicants, irrespective of party, to these pledges, and for that matter he said he could see little difference in the national platforms of the two great parties upon the subject of civil-service reform. He had during the campaign studied Hayes' letter and the Republican platform for the purpose of cirticizing them, and he now intended to execute these principles as the knew the President understood them. To those who witnessed this scene it seemed an extraordinary political assurance that a Democratic Postmaster-General should be expounding and defending Republican platforms against the assaults of Republican office-seekers. ults of Republican office-seeker

IN THE SENATE.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided this afternoon by a party vote—Messrs. Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, McMillan, and Hoar, against Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Hill—that ex-Gov. Kellogg should be sworn in as a Senator from Louisiana. Mr. Morton will accordingly report the resolution to that effect to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether he will. but it is doubtful whether he will press it to a vote, as it is not all certain that it can be passed. The Republicans will not have more than two majority in the Senate to-morrow, and perhaps but one, and it is by no means cer-tain that they can obtain for Kellogg's admission the votes of Christiancy, Morrill, admission the votes of Christiancy, Morrill, Paddock, Dawes, Conkling, and Burnside. They certainly will not get these votes it these Senators are consistent with their previous votes on the Louisiana question. The votes of any two of them against the admission of Kellogg would defeat him, even should the remaining four vote for his admission.

Kellogy would defeat him, even should the remaining four vote for his admission.

SENATORIAL CLAIMANTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The vote in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the question of adopting the resolution declaring William Pitt Kellogg has prima facie right to admission as Senator from Louisiana, stood—yeas, Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, McMillan, and Hoar, 5; nays, Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Hill, 3; absent, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who is ill.

EUSTIS.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to take up the papers in the case of J. B. Eustis, who claims to have been duly elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana about two years ago. Rejected by a party vote.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

ONE OF ITS OBJECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—There is no information yet as to the details of the Southern policy, but that the Hampton and Nicholis Governments will in some way obtain posses sion of their States, every Southern man who has had an interview with the President believes. Several of those who have seen him report that he is very positive on this subject. The Presi-dent is also represented as being very confident that he can build up a Whig-Republican party in Louisiana, which is one of the Southern in Louisiana, which is one of the Southern States where the Whig traditions and faith lived most strongly. The President has refused to commit himself to any of the numerous plans for the election of different people to the Senate by the Nicholls Legislature. Intrigues for the Senatorship do not receive encouragement at the White-House. The President is more than ever strengthened in his purpose by the receipt of telegraphic dispatches from all sections of the country, enthusiastically approving his course.

VARIOUS.

AN INCIDENT OF THE COUNT.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12—There is a story WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12—There is a story that, as late as 12 o'clock on the night of March 2, when Hayes and Wheeler were declared elected, a messenger came to the Sentate pretending to be authorized to state for Speaker Randall that if enough Senate Republicans would join with the Democrate and elect Conkling President pro tem of the Senate, the House Democrats had it in their power even then to defeat, and would defeat, the completion of the count. This communication was made to several Southern Republican Senators, among them Dorsey, Clayton, and Conover. Dorsey, for one of them, informed this messenger that he could go elsewhere with his revolutionary proposition, and that as for him-

self (Dorsey), if he was compelled to vote for any President pro tempore, to be acting President for a year, he should vote for Oliver P.

Morton.

SPENCER "TAKEN DOWN."

The fact has come out that arrangements were made in the Senate on Saturday to carry the confirmation of Gen. Schurz over till to-the decision of the Returning Board, and that the constitutional provision requiring a canvass Morton.

SPENCER "TAKEN DOWN,"

The fact bas come out that arrangements were made in the Senate on Saturday to carry the confirmation of Gen. Schurz over till today. Spencer was the man who was to do it. He waited until the yeas and nays had been ordered, and then objected with great force. Mr. Wheeler ruled that he was too late, and, in spite of Spencer objecting to this, the ruling was sustained, the vote went on, and no Republican vote was recorded against Schurz.

"NEVER DERAMED OF SUCH A THING."

Now that the small Senatorial chique have utterly failed in their efforts to stir up trouble for President Hayes, there has been nothing more amusing for a long time in Washington than the activity displayed by prominent members of this clique among newspaper correspondents seeking the publication of paragraphs declaring that they have never even so much as dreamed of any hostility to President Hayes.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHERLER
has adopted the following policy with regard to official patronage: He will recommend no person to the President for appointment, nor will he sign any papers, but if the President asks him his opinion upon any subject, it will be frankly and heartily given. Mr. Wheeler will studiously avoid any interference with the Chief Executive.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

was at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, and the President leit his office, and, entering the carriage in which the Senator, owing to the condition of his health, had remained, passed some time in conversation with him.

SENATOR CAMERON,
of Wisconsin, is reported much butter.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Attorney-tieneral Gaylord, of the Interior Department, has resigned.

REFORM PROGRAMME.

It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day a committee of two member,—Evarts and Schurz—was appointed to frame civil-service rules for adoption by the different Departments.

ments.

It is not altogether certain that the Cabinet will meet to-morrow, but a session will be held Wednesday evening.

HYMENBAL.

Mr. T. C. Crawford, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, and Miss Inez Joyce, daughter of the Hon. C. H. Joyce, Representative from Vermont, were married here to-day at noon. The wedding was very quiet, only two or three intimate friends being present.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

much less of final attention in Washington dur progress of events in Louisiana. Govs. Nicholls and Packard have had their agents here for sevand Packard have had their agents here for several months watching every political move, and keeping the Administration as well as Congress thoroughly informed as to everything that has transpired in their State, but Hampton and Chamberlain have remained comparatively quiet. Since the inauguration several very prominent South Carolina politicians, both Republicans and Democrats, have been in Washington, and have uproed the President been in Washington, and have urged the President to do something that shall bring about a simply has possession of the State-House, which is held for him by United States troops, but exercises none of the functions of the Executive. No United States soldiers are seen any-

where in Columbia except IN AND ABOUT THE STATE-HOUSE. Sentinels are posted at the approaches to the building, and squads of ten or a dozen are stationed in the corridors inside. Fifteen soldiers generally occupy the ante-room to the Executive office. No one is allowed to pass into any of the offices of the building without permission of one of Chamberlain's officials. All ordinary sources of public revenue are closed to Chamberlain by inpublic revenue are closed to Chamberlain by in-junction of the courts, the most of which recog-nize Hampton. The Republican Administra-tion is, therefore, entirely without funds, hav-ing had on hand about \$2,000 when the contro-versy began. Republicans who have recently come from the State say that Chamberlain could come from the State say that Chamberlain could not sustain even the hollow form of being Gov-ernor for an hour without the troops, and even if he was recognized and sustained by the Na-tional Administration his authority could nowhere be enforced WITHOUT THE AID OF SOLDIERS.

where be enforced

WITHOUT THE AID OF SOLDIERS.

Even then it would be attended with great difficulty, and it is doubtful if the President, even were he so disposed, could send troops enough into South Carolina to enable Chamberiain to make his authority respected all over the State. The white Republicaus, even, have long ago given up all hopes of having Chamberlain sustained, and, with very few exceptions, are recognizing tiampton. They say that Hampton can enforce order and give protection to life and property, while Chamberlain can neither do it now nor is there any nope that he will ever be able to. Republican State officers, also, are receiving from Hampton the funds with which the public institutions are sustained.

This description of the state of affairs in South Carolina is not a Democratic but a Republican one, and there can be no doubt that it is correct in every substantial particular. Weak as Packard is in Louisiana, Chamberlain is much weaker in South Carolina. It is impossible to disguise the fact that he can be made no stronger except by a military interference far more open and objectionable than any Gen. Grant was ever responsible for. It is under these circumstances that Hampton

HAS WRITTEN THE PRESIDENT, requesting the termination of the present military occupancy of the South Carolina.

HAS WRITTEN THE PRESIDENT, requesting the termination of the present military occupancy of the South Carolina State-House, and the withdrawal of the troops ordered there, "in order that civil processes," as the letter says, "may be effective for the eviction of D. H. Chamberlain from the Executive Chamber, and securing the books and records which he now holds with an armed force of Federal troops." The application is based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which recently adjudged Hampton to be Governor.

THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The Nicholls Leg-

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The Nicholls Legislature adopted the following to-day:

WHEHEAS, The inaugural address of the present Executive of the nation indicates a fixed determination to restore harmony to the people of the South by establishing a policy of pacification for one of coercion, and by recognizing the right of said people of the South to local self-government free from Federal interference; therefore,

Be it readised, etc., That we accept this declaration of the National Executive of non-intervention in the affairs of the States as a happy augury for the future, and made in good faith and the true spirit of the Constitution, and that this General Assembly will earnestly co-operate with President Hayes in every effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the whole people of this great country, and to this end it piedges all the power and influence at its command to secare the great object for which Governments were insituted, viz. to guarantee protection to the life, liberty, and property of every human being within it borders.

the indications are that the Nicholls Legislature will not elect a United States Senator during the present extra session.

PACKARD EXPLAINS.

Gov. Packard remains constantly at the State-House, attending to such business as comes before him. He stated to-day to a reporter that

by law, to the Speaker of the legal House, in whose presence the vote was canvassed as above stated.

Referring to President Hayes' Southern policy, Gov. Packard said:

I do not understand that the President sacricles any principle or abandonment of friends of the Union and Republican party in the South. I do not understand it to be his desire to force the colored people from the Republican party. On the other hand, I understand that he will sustain under the Constitution and laws of the United States each State of the Union in a republican form of government, and will suppress insurrection and domestic violence. I understand him as wishing to avoid the constant use of troops in the Southern States, and as a police force for States. The foundation for this desirable state of affairs has been laid here aiready. If has been my desire to facilitate the entrance into the Republican party of Old-Line Whigs and Conservatives, and during the past canvass my efforts in that direction were crowned with gratifying success. All of that class of accessions, which number among them some of the best of the native white citizens of the State, are now firm supporters of my Government. Our temporary difficulties here had the effect of relieving us of the worst element of the party. I shall endeavor to aid President Hayes in his Southern policy by administering the Government of Louisiana honestly and economically, and in the interest of the whole people, white and black. I shall endeavor to have some of the defaulting office-holders sent to the Penitentiary, and some murderers. This State is in a condition now which admits of a division on other than the color line. The Republicans will gain largely from the Conservatives and Old-Line Whigs. If, however, the revolutionary Nicholls party, representing the extreme Democratic element, were to succeed in supplanting the lawful State. Goyernment, the color line may be expected to be Grawn lighter than every and the personal tile less testige of Republicanism has been stamped out.

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stamped out.

No ELECTION OF SENATOR.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 12—Representatives of the Louisiana Democrate have been unanimous in their recommendations that the Nicholis Legislature at present in extra session should not elect a United States Senator. Word is received to night that this recommendation has been recognized, and that the Legislature adjourned without making an election.

declaration, their occupation is gone was, that the bloody-shirt issue wo doned; that the Southern Republica be deserted; that the intelligent with the received to the South were to be interested in State Governments; that the Republicans between the Potom

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A special meeting of the Union League of this city was held this evening at the League-House for the purpose of formally indorsing President Hayes and his policy as indicated in his letter of accept ance and inaugural address, and approving his Cabinet appointments. John Welsh presented a series of resolutions, pledging the President the support of the Union League, and commending his efforts to reform the civil service and restore peace and prosperity to the sountry at large. Speeches were delivered by John and William Welsh, Wayne McVeagh. Henry Armitt Brown, Col. William McMichiel, all characterized by the same earnest a peal for the hearty support of President Hay's, and against the machinations of politicians who would subordinate the public good to their own personal ambition and selfishness.

The resolutions were unaniviously adopted.

TOLEDO TRODUCE EXEMANGE.

TOLEDO, O., March 12.—At the close of the Produce Exchange to-day a resolution strongly indorsing the pacificatory policy of the President, introduced by A. M. Howard, was adopted with much unanimity. It undombtedly expressed the general sentiment of our citizens of all parties and classes.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 12.—At a massmeeting of citizens held to-night resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Judge Gookins, Judge Crain, and others.

NASHYILLE, Tenn., March 12.—The Cotton Exchange to-day called a meeting of business men for to-night to express approval of Hayes' avowed policy toward the South. THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

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THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—The hotels present an appearance to-night that usually precedes a State Convention, delegations from various sections having arrived to-day in the interest of their respective candidates for Senator. The situation has not changed materially since last night. The Hon. Stanley Matthews' friends claim that he still leads in the race. The Hon. Alfonso Taft, ex-Attorney-General, has received three or he still leads in the race. The Hon. Alfonso Taft, ex-Attorney-General, has received three or four of Gen. Garfield's supporters, and is without doubt next to Matthews. It was thought last night that Mr. Shellabarger would gain materially to-day, but in this his friends are somewhat disappointed, only two or three of Garfield's adherents having gone over to him. Mr. Matthews has secured the bulk of that gentleman's support. While Shellabarger has lost, Matthews holds his original number and is gaining, and his friends are QUITE CONFIDENT TO-NIGHT that he will be nominated on the first ballot, forty-two being the requisite number. Some of the friends of Mr. Howland, a leading member in the House of Representatives, are pushing

the friends of Mr. Howland, a leading member in the House of Representatives, are pushing his name forward, and claim to have secured twenty votes. Mr. Howland declares he is not a candidate for Senatbrial honors, and that Gen. Garfield was his choice. There is an appearance on the part of Northern Ohio members to have a man from their section if such a thing be possible. Mr. Taft has visited the Lerisiature and surveyed the field.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND GENERAL MANNER

now have.

THE VACANCY CREATED.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—The resignation of the Hon. John Sherman as United States Senator was received by Gov. Young to-day and sent to the General Assembly. The first caucus

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CAPITAL NOTES.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE SENATE.

Special Disputs to The Tribuna.

ASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—When Rulord B. Hayes was peaceably inaugurated he day it was supposed that peace had conthere have been no such scenes of party

her e; that he little knew the power of Senato rial opposition, or he would not venture, in
a a inaugural, to declare that the indersements
if members of Congress would deserve little
consideration. This statement in the inaugural
has offended the men in politics who seem to
consider that, with the full Mement of any such
declaration, their occupation is gone.

The argument which was more occupy used
was, that the bloody-shirt issue would be abandoned; that the Southern Republicans were to
be deserted; that the intelligent white people of
the South were to be interested in the local
state Governments; that the Republican party

the Republicins between the Potomac and the Rio Grande." This was said with the air of men resisting the accomplished facts of a long-established tyranny, who were goaded to desperation by years of misdeeds. These things were said of the policy of a President who, at that time, had not announced to the Senate any communication of any character; who had not declared the choice of his confidential advisers; who had stated no detail by which the nature of his proposed. Southern policy could be judged. This great outbreak against President Hayes, this "sounding of the trumpets in the gloom," this cry that the friends of freedom and the Union should rally to protect the brave Union men of the South, was an act in a melodramawas a leap in the dark. President Hayes has only said, and only means, that Southern Bepublicans and Southern Democrats, and Southern men alike everywhere, shall be protected in their lives, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well from the assaults of the buildoxing White-Liner as from the corruption of carpet-bagism. He has simply said that, throughout the American Republic, everywhere, there must be free speech, free schools, free bailots, free men. Tet, before a single detail of his policy is announced, President Hayes has been assailed.

There are stories that disappointed ambition, failure to secure desired Cabinet appointments, were prominent reasons for this mutiny. I know not how true such statements may be, but it is certain that the principal opponents to President Hayes' policy come from States whose politicians believe that their "claims" have been diaregarded in the organization of the Cabinet.

THE POLICY OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

Some of the advanced radical school of Republican party. Senator Thurman, on the other hand, the Democratic caucus, endeavored to commit his party to this policy. The attempt was more than a failure. It resulted in showing Thurman and the old Bourbon Democratic Senators, there is an eiement bitterly hostile to Bourbonism which the old leaders of the

ment may, as far as possion, to ender that he reach of any improper influences, in order that he say approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitution and vidy, and that the securities for this independence be rendered as strong as the nature of the power and weakness of the possessor will admit, I cannot too carnestly invite your ratention to the propriety of promoting such amendments of the Constitution as will render him incigible siter one term of service." And then significe siter one term of service." And then significe siter one form of service. "And then significe siter one form of the principle in these second term the principle in these explicit words: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive sincerely desiring to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following of importance: "Yint, to confine his services to a single term." And then, in a public speech during the canwas, which ended in his election, he declared if the privilege of being President of the United States had been ilmited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrate the country, and he concluded by pledging himself before Heaven and earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of the term, faithfully, that high trust at the feet of the people;

Whereas, Henry Clay, though differing much from Andrew Jackson, united with him on the one-term principle, and publicly enforced it in a speech on June 27, 1840, where, affer asking for a provision to render a person ineligible to the office of President of the United States after a service of one term, he explained the necessity of the amendment by saying: "Manch observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the thin, the resident of the incumbent are sevention of the United State after a service of one term, he When he left Columbus the following names were fixed:

Evarts, Secretary of State; Sherman, Treasury; and Schurz. Interior.

The following were probable: Harlan, Waf; Hale, Nay; add McCrary, Attorney-General.

The following were under consideration from the South: Gen. Joe Johnston, Gen. Hancock, and D. M. Key.

THE SLATE IN WASHINGTON.

When it was learned that he made positive selections of the first three names, all the powerful influences of the politicians were brought to bear to induce him to reverse his decision, especially as to Evarts and Schurz. Mr. Hayes was resolute. He could not be moved from his purpose. Harlan was not chosen, for the reason that it was decided to select Key as the Southern man, and it was thought wiser to take but one man from the South. Besides, the determinationly appoint Bristow to the Supreme Court precluded the use of Harlan's name. Hale was selected partly on account of the williness to recognize the Blaine and Zack Chandler interest and partly on his own account. The position was assigned to him personally, and not to the State of Maine or to Mr. Blaine as a Cabinet maker. And when it appeared after Hayes' resignation that Blaine wished to command the position for a person of his own choice, Hayes, although he had nothing personally against Mr. Hale, notified the latter that because of his declaration the person to be selected from New England State. At this Mr. Blaine took exceptions, as has been manifested in the further proceedings.

M'CRARY AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

McCrary to the War Department. McCrary's taste and experience all lie in the direction of the law, and very little in the direction of the law, and very little in the direction of war, and it is quite natural that his personal and professional tastes would have been better attailed in the Department of Justice. However, he has consented to accept the War portiolis, and will undocabtedly make an admirable executive officer.

He will not, however, have a bed of roses in the War Department, Gen. Sherman has bee

had been one time contemplated, for the reason urged by the friends of Hayes that it would have been considered by the soldier element of the North as a direct insult to them. Nether was the portfolio tendered to Gen. Johnston at any time. Gen. Johnston, however, will undoubtedly be offered a position of dignity and importance in the Old Dominion.

THE PROMISED CHANGE. THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

Presidential campaign than was this in the last, namely: that the American people desired a change in some of the methods of administering the National Government and the establishment of a bigher standard of politics. This feeling was so strong that the Democrats were able to appeal to it successfully two years ago and obtain a decided majority in the Lower House of Congress. It made itself felt very sensibly during the discussions that preceded the holding of the National Conventions. It asserted itself vigorously in the Cincinnati Convention, and was influential in shaping the platform and deciding the nomination made there. In the canyana which followed it was excise excise. posed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution to write United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, to-wit:

ABTIGLE 1, Section 1. No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter elirible to that office.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. Sumner, in introducing the amendment, said: 1 shall content myself with a brief remark. This is an era of Civil-Service reform, and the President of the United States, in his message, has already called our attention to that important subject, and made recommendations with reference to it. It may be remembered that I halled that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forbore, then, to state that I missed one important recommendation—a very important recommendation—one without which all other recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution in conformity with the best precedents of our history, and with the recommendations of illustrious men, limiting the person holding the office of President to one term. Sir, that is the initial point of Civil-Service reform. That is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. I propose by the amendment that I offer to see that Hamlet be brought into the play. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sherman—Does the gentleman propose to postpone the play of Civil-Service Reform until we adopt this amendment?

Mr. Sumner—No; but I propose to put Hamlet in the play. It will not take long to do it. The joint resolution was read and laid over.

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Mr. Sumner—No; but I propose to put Hamlet in the play. It will not take long to do it. The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr. Sumner—No; but I propose to put Hamlet in the presence of Senators for any particular candidate for next year. naserted itself vigorously in the Cincinnati Convention, and was influential in shaping the platform and deciding the nomination made there. In the canvass which followed it was again appealed to by the Democracy with so much success that in spite of our excellent platform and randidate we came very near being defeated,—nearer than the Republican party ever came to defeat before, and mearer than we ever want to see it again. But by a bare majority of one Electoral vote, by the narrowest margin of salvation ever accorded to a political party, we pulled through. The people accepted the promises and pledges of the Cincinnati platform and the patrictic utterances of Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, and concluded to give the Republican party another trial. It had agrand record, and had achieved splendid results for the nation; in consideration of these, and of the belief that the platform meant what it said and that Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance meant what it said, the people decided to give the Republican party snother trial, and Hayes was elected President. Does any person doubt that in so doing the people expected him to make an earnest effort to elevate the standard of politics, to inaugurate practical civil-service reform, and to correct such errors and institute such changes in the party policy as experience has shown to be necessary! Does any person, we repeat, doubt that the people expected this, and that it was in the popular mind a distinct understanding and condition of Hayes' election? Does any person believe that he would have been elected, or come anywhere near being elected, if the people had believed there would be no attempt to reform and elevate the public service; no effort to correct the mistakes and remove the abuses of the past; in short, no attempt to lift party methods to a higher plane? If the Cincinnati platform had distinctly declared his purpose not to attempt any change, we donit whether be would have received 50 Electoral votes. But the people took the Republican party at its word, Washington, D. C., March 13—5 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region northeast veering to warmer southeast winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, and clear or partly cloudy

Time. 50.000 34 80 .30 N. E., gentle Cloudy. 11:18a. m. 20:00 34 80 .50 N. E., gentle Cloudy. 11:18a. m. 20:00 34 90 .50 N. fresh. Cloudy. 20:00 m. 20:00 m.

Maximum thermometer, 37; minimum, 28, SERRAL OBSERVATIONS, CHICAGO, March 13-Midnight, Stations, Bar, Thr., Wind, Sn'ee Weather

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company recommends the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfrie. D., Ill., March 12.—A petition in

Springfield, Ill., March 12.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed by the creditors to-day against Handley & Condit, of Urbana. The firm have been energed in general merchandizing.

W. B. Wetherbee Chapin and Frederick Witte, of Quincy, filed voluntary petitions.

Director, Mich., March 12.—The First National Bank of Monroe, Mich., closed its doors to-day on account of the recent failure of Caleb Ives, of this city. It will prebably be reopened in a few days.

The dip-goods firm of Dowd Bros., of Pontiac, Mich., made an assignment to-day to 8. [8.]

ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.
CHARLES SUMMEN'S RESOLUTIONS.
de copy the following from the Congressial proceedings of Dec. 21, 1871, relating to ner's proposed amendment in favor of a e-Presidential term; assumoros, D. C., Dec. 21, 1871.—Mr. Summireduced the following joint resolution using an amendment to the Constitution using an amendment to the Constitution using the President to one term; seas, For many years there has been an inneg conviction among the people, without disons of party, that one wielding the vast pates of the President should not be a candidate election, and this conviction has found excellent and in repeated propositions for an amendation the Constitution contains the President to the Constitution of the Constitution contains the President to the Constitution contains the

STATE AFFAIRS.

Sessions of Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

particularly pasced beyon-passible, be placed beyon-influences, in order that influences, in order that

as far as p

Introduction of a Bill Prepared by the Dairymen in Convention at Chicago.

The Purveyance of Crooked Milk to Be Repressed by Penal Statute.

Some Senatorial Discussion of the Normal Scheme of Furnishing Avocations Gratis.

The New State-House Bill Likely to Pass the Indiana Legislature.

MONDAY MORNING IN THE SENATE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., March 12.—The Senat vened at 10:30 o'clock this morning, with about thirty members present, notwithstanding the fact that it was Monday morning.

Senator Arntzen presented a petition signed by some 1,200 citizens of Adams County praying the Legislature to restrict the leasing of more than fifty convicts in the Penitentiary in any one branch of bustness.

PHYSICIANS. Two petitions were presented by Senator Mo-derwell, signed by citizens of Henry County, asking for the exemption of physicians who have been practicing twelve years from the provisions of the bill now pending, requiring physicians to have graduated from some Medical College.

SENATOR KEHOE, from the Committee on Municipalities, reported back several bills. Among these was his own bill amending the City Incorporation act of 1872 so as to provide that, in cities organized under said registered in the same manner as at State elections. This bill was recommended for passage by the Committee.

registered in the same manner as at State elections. This bill was recommended for passage by the Committee.

WATER-TAXES.

The bill providing for the collection of back water-taxes in Chicago was ordered to a third reading, although Senator Delaney, of Cook, objected. The other bill in regard to assessments for Water-Works and water-rates, requiring all proparty and buildings benefited to pay prorats, was referred to the Committee on Municipalities, Senators Robinson, Delaney, and Hamilton opposing its present consideration.

A bill prepared by the Convention of Dairymen recently held in Chicago was introduced to-day by Senator Mayborne. It amends the criminal code so as to provide that whoever shall adulterate milk with water or any foreign substance for the purpose of sale for human food milk so adulterated, or milk from which cream has been taken or "strippings" withheld, without the purchaser being informed of the facts; or whoever shall knowingly sell for human food milk drawn from a cow diseased, so as to render her milk unwholesome, or milk so tainted or corrupted as to be unwholesome; or whoever shall knowingly sell for human food milk drawn from a cow diseased, so as to render her milk unwholesome, or milk so tainted or corrupted as to be unwholesome; or whoever shall knowingly sell for human food milk so tainted or corrupted as to be unwholesome; or whoever shall knowingly sell for human food without all interested being informed of the factory, or from which cream has been taken or "strippings" withheid, or milk that is unwholesome; or whoever shall, with injent to defraud, take from milk delivered to a cheese or butter factory, to be manufactured into any substance for human food on account of the persons supplying the milk, cream, or shall add any foreign substance whereby the milk or the manufactured product shall become unwholesome, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject for each offense to a fine of not leas than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

more \$100, or to imprisonment not exceed one year, or both. one year, or both.

Senator Hoener introduced a bill amendatory of the present License law, the main feature of which is that it makes a minor who obtains liquor by false representations liable to the same penalties as the saloou-keeper furnishing it. The bill also reduces both the fines and time of imprisonment fixed by the present law.

SENATORS MILLS AND MARLY.

The Senate will lose two of its best Republican members to-morrow, Senator Mills, of Mount

the Constitution, and this is among the most glaring all men have seen. Now, let as have nerve; let us have resolution to come up and apply the remedy."

Whenes, These testimonies, revealing the intense and wide-spread convictions of the American people, are reinforced by the friendly observations of de Tocqueville, the remarkable Frenchman, for whom our country is under anch great and lasting obligations in his famous work on "Democracy in America," where he says in words of singular clearness and force: "Intrigue and corruption are vices natural to elective governments, but when the chief of the Government can be re-elected, those vices extend indefinitely, and compromise even the existence of a country. When a single candidate seeks success by intrigue, his maneuvres can operate only over circumscribed space. When, on the contrary, the Chief of the Government inself enters the ranks of candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the Government. In the first case, it is one man with his feeble means; in the second, it is the Government itself, with its immense resources, which intrigues and corrupts." And then, again, the same great writer, who had studied our country so closely, testifies that it is impossible to consider the ordinary course of fflairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be re-elected dominates the troughts of the President; that all the policy of his Administration tends to this point; that his best movements are subordinate to this object; that, in proportion as the moment of crisis approaches, individual interest.

Wheness, All these concurring voices, whose patriotism, experience, and reason bear testimony, have additional value at a moment when the country is looking anxiously to a reform of the Civil Service, for the plain reason, that peril from the Chief Magiatrate, so tong as he is exposed to temptation, surpasses that from any other quarter, and thus the first stage is this much-desired reform as to the one-term principle, that the President, who an members to-morrow, Senator Mills, of Mount Carroll, and Senator Early, of Rockford, both of whom propose to start for Florida in search of better health. The former goes by the absolute nrection or nis paysician, who forbids him to remain longer in this climate. Senator Early's health has been impaired by the troubles grow-ing out of the infamous attack of the Times up-on his daughter. The departure of both of these gentiemen is universally regretted by their as-sociates, and the hope is generally expressed that they may return greatly improved in health.

that they may return greatly improved in health.

ROADMAX.

Senator Moderwell to-day introduced a bill, which is intended to authorize the expending of a portion of the road-tax raised in incorporated cities, villages, and towns upon the roads outside of the limits of said corporation.

A NEW NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Dement's bill providing for the establishment of a northern Normal University came upon a second reading. The amendments made to the same bill in the House were submitted by Dement and adopted, after which Mr. kobinson, of Cook, offered a substitute providing that, as the Board of Commissioners of Cook County had voted to transfer the Cook County Normal School property at Englewood to the State on certain conditions, the State accept such transfer, and convert said institution into the Northern Illinois Normal University, to be managed as are the other normal institutions. A desultory debate ensued on this proposition, which was advocated only by Mr. Robinson, and opposed by the friends of the original bill. The matter went over to the afternoon session, when there was barely a quorum present, and some filliustering occurred. Finally, Mr. Robinson's motion to print his substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to adopt the substitute and make it the special order was lost, as was also his motion to print his substitute as an original bill.

GUBBRINATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robinson introduced his substitute as an original bill.

The GOVERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The GOVERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor sent to the Senate the following nominations for members of the State Board of Education: B. G. Roots, of Perry County, reappointed; J. C. Knickerboeker, of Cook, reappointed; John D. Caton, of Cook, vice N. E. Worthington, of Peoria; H. L. Boltwood, of Bureau, vice George C. Clarke, of Cook, resigned.

SEWERAGE AND WATEL-WORKS.

The Committee on Municipalities reported back Mr. Robinson's bill authorizing towns, villages, or cities to contract with each other for sewerage and water-works, with an amendment striking out cities, and recommended its passage. As amended, this prevents the bill from interfering in any way with Chicago.

ABOLITION OF THE STATE-HOUSE COMMISSION.

Senator Joslyn introduced a bill to abolish the Board of State-House Commissioners, and to transfer its duties and the care of the State-House to the Secretary of State. As the Commissioners have nothing to do, Mr. Joslyn sees no necessity for their further official existence.

ABBICULTUBAL PRODUCTS.

Do necessity for their further official existence.

AGRICULTUBAL PRODUCTS.

A bill was presented by the Committee on Agriculture, requiring Assessors to secure complete statistics as to all the products of each farm for the year preceding each assessment.

THE HOUSE.

held a short session this afternoon, which was devoted to reading bills the first time.

JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Mr. Smith, of Cook, tried to call up his resolutions recommending Judge Drummond as the successor of Judge Davis, but their consideration was postponed because of the meagre attendance.

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COLUMBUS, O., March 12.-In the Senate to-COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill providing that owners of paid-up stock shall vote at meetings where the question of the consolidation of one Railroad Company with another is acted on, was passed. In the House, a joint resolution urging Con-gress to establish at the Ohio Agricultural College a Commission to thoroughly test iron and steel, was adopted.

The House bill authorizing County Commis-sioners to offer rewards for the detection of horse-thieves was passed.

sioners to offer rewards for the detection of horse-thieves was passed.

Bills were introduced to equalize the payment of armory expenses of militia between town-ships and incorporated villages; to make Coun-ty Commissioners responsible for payment for labor and material used in constructing free turupikes; to allow County Commissioners to contract with Workhouse Directors of another county for keeping prisoners.

INDIANA.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribera.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—The Senate to-day passed the State-House bill with some amendments, which the House will probably concur in to-morrow, and then adjourn Thursday. INDIANA.

CRIME.

WHISKY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The case in which P.

O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged wi conspiring to remove crooked whisky from Chicago to this city, was resumed to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judge United States Circuit Court before Juage
Wallace. Daniel O'Brien, shippingclerk of Golden & Eastman, of
Chicago, and Herman Nunnemacher, a
distiller in Milwaukee, were called by Assistant District-Attorney Sherman, who desired that the shipping-kook of Golsen & Eastman, and letters sent by defendants to Nunnemacher should be admitted in evidence. The letters were should be admitted in evidence. The letters were ruled out, and the question turned upon whether the books could be admitted unless it was shown that Golsen & Eastman acted in pursu-ance of a conspiracy as the agents of defend-ants. Gen. Burnett, on behalf of the defendants, said that the Government was proceeding on the assumption that the whisky in question was crooked when it had not been proved to be so. Judge Blatchford said he could not at present see that, so far as Golsen & Eastman were con-Judge Blatchford said he could not at present see that, so far as Golsen & Eastman were concerned, they could be considered as agents of defendants, unless it was assumed that they were in virtue of a conspiracy. Gen. Tracy said that if the Government had introduced all the evidence it intended to offer to prove a conspiracy, Mr. Sherman should now proceed to show what lot of whisky as the subject of this alleged conspiracy was removed from Mesereau's distillery. Mr. Sherman said he had not put in all the evidence of a conspiracy that he intended to, and that he knew of no power in the Court to compel him to proceed as though he had.

Judge Blatchford said he could lay down no rule for the government of the District Attorney in the matter. He must use his own judgment and discretion in reference to the introduction of evidence. It will be necessary for Mr. Sherman to prove the existence of a conspiracy to the satisfaction of the Court before he can show that Goeben & Eastman acted as agents of defendants and can obtain the admission of the shipping-book in evidence. This is regarded by both sides as a very important point in the case, and it is likely to be settled to-morrow.

JOLIET. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

JOLIET, Ill., March 12.—Richard V. Smith, a United States prisoner, who was sentenced from Chicago in December, 1875, to two years' imrisonment in the State Penitentiary for som violation of the Post-Office laws, has been par

violation of the Post-Jince laws, has been par-doned by the President.

The police raided a house of ill-fame on Joliet street last Saturday evening. The female in-mates, three in number, instead of being taken to the Bridewell and locked up, were escorted to a botal, where their board was paid by a pa-tron of their establishment until this morning, when the women packed up and left town.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

MEMPHIS, Tenu., March 12.—The Jacks (Tenn.) Sun of Friday contains an account of a terrible fight in Madison County, Tenn. Depu-ty-Sheriff Jason W. Fussell, and William and John Anderson, his nephese, whom he had summoned to assist him in arresting three brothers named Potete indicted for carrying concealed weapons, proceeded to the house of Andy Potete. The father of the Potetes resisted, and killed Fussell, and slightly wounded William Anderson, who mortally wounded John Potete, who died soon after the fight. Andy Potete was arrested and committed to jail, but his other sons escaped, after robbing the body of Fussell and taking his horse.

MURDERED. New Orleans, March 12.—Henry A. Voor-bies, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, was found dead yesterday in a stable corner of Magazine and Delord streets, near where a military guard is stationed. Voorhies was shot through the head. William Porter, Company K, Third Infantry, who is charged with the murder, was placed under guard, and by order of Gen. De Trobriand was turned over to Col. Boyland, Superintendent of Police.

THE TOMB ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—The trial of Hughes and Mullins, the Lincoln tomb robbers will begin Wednesday. The Hon. C. H. Reed has signified that he will be present to assist in the prosecution, and left Washington for that purpose to-day. It is reported that W. W. O'Brien has withdrawn from the defense in this case, and that Thomas Cratty, of Peoria, takes his place.

MURDEROUS INCOMPATIBILETY. St. Paul, March 12.—At Minneapolis, at a late hour this morning, the dead body of Mrs. Mary Lyons was found at her residence, with the face and head horribly mutilated, and the skull broken. Her husband, Daniel Lyons, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. Both were characters well known in the police courts, having frequently been arrested for drunkenness and quarreling.

THE NORTHAMPTON PLUNDER. Boston, Mass., March 12.—The Herald says an injunction has been served on three Boston banks forbidding the transfer of certain Government bonds and other securities to parties to whose credit they were placed. The securities are believed to be part of the plunder stolen from the Northampton Bank.

ATTEMPTED MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 12.—William Lohr, a Dutchman 24 years old, made an effort to mur-der his step-mother on Saturday night, and suc-ceeded in inflicting serious wounds upon her with a knife. He had his preliminary trial to-day, and was committed in default of \$500 bail.

MURDERED HIS WIFE. ELMIRA, N. Y., March 12.-Peter M. Penwell and wife, owing to domestic disagreements, took arsenic yesterday, with the view of suicide. The poison failing to cause death, Penwell, with an ax, killed his wife, and then cut his own throat, but not sufficiently to keep him out of jail.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill appropriating \$27,000 for the completion of the Lincoln monument in this city.

The Committee on Canal and River Improvement recommended the passage of a bill for the completion of Copperas Creek dam. A minority report against the bill was presented by Messrs. Abel, Connolly, Grenell, and Chesley, on the ground that the appropriation is unconstitutional; that the improvement benefits but a small section of the State, and that it can be completed in a reasonable time by a canal fund.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES.

Messrs. Williams, Berry, and English submitted a minority report against the bills making appropriations for the Normal Universities, their main objection being that private institutions furnish ample facilities for the higher

KINGAN.

Fortune and Disappears.

Great Excitement on the Preduce Exchange Caused by the Event.

The Ruined Han Guilty of a Host Dastardly

played. His wolfish instincts seemed quite subdued, and refined tastes began to develop in him. His love for, and interest in, flowers grew to such a degree that he was often chained to a stake in the garden to prevent his absorbing the beautiful blossoms around him.

And so the kittens, and the poodle-dog Tip, and the wolf rollicked happily together, and the impression went abroad that the milleunium had actually begun. And it had.

But one day the kittens, racing about after the fashion of their kind, ran in frantic gies directly under the very nose of the wolf, when one of them, suddenly catching a glimpse of angry eyes and foaming mouth hanging over her, and recalling the traditions of the wolfish mature, wheeled swiftly, put ap her back, and hiesed.

"Dog of a kitten!" snarled the wolf. "Retrust instantly."

The kitten, assuming an air of componne, said she should be prepared to justify all she had thought at the proper occasion; whereat the wolf, without more ado, selzed and killed her, saying:

"I will make a statement concering this affair in the morning papers."

At this the affectionate poodle stared aghast for an instant, and then, recovering his senses, caught up one of the kittens and ran up-sairs and hid it in a safe place out of harm's way. He then rushed down and rescued another, and returning for a third—lass they had all been slain by the cruel wolf.

Seeing the poodle's sorrowful looks, the wolf NEW YORK, March 12.—The Produce Exchange has an unpleasant sensation in the reported failure and disappearance of Mr. James Kingan, one of the most respected, and suppused to be wealthiest members. Mr. Kingan is about 40 years of age, and a native of Ire-claud. For twenty years past he has been prominently connected with the produce business. prominently connected with the produce business in this city and the West, and always bore ness in this city and the West, and always bore the highest reputation as an honorable merchant. Some years ago he went from New York to In-dianapolis, and there established the firm of James Kingan & Co., one of the most extensive pork-packing establishments in that region. He retired from business about four years ago, drawing from the firm \$500,000 third—alasi they had all been siain by the cruel welf.

Seeing the poodle's sorrowful looks, the wolf glared angrily at him and said:

"Beast of a poodle' it is you who have done this! If you hadn't interfered this wouldn't have happened. You are a murderer, and deserve to be hanged."

Overwhelmed by this reproach, the dog slunk away, multering that he "didn't go for to do it."

Then the dead kittens were tried before a jury of their peers for ruining the reputation of the wolf and the inchoate millennium.

The jury was composed of the wolverine, the weasel, the fox, the badger, the bat, the prairie dog, and six asses. The owl was on the bench, and the buzzards came into court from far and near. The wolf appeared in the witness-box. Everybody admired the serenity of his demeanor, and the dead kittens were censured in terms that must have made them turn in their graves.

The wolf's speech was a model of terse eloquence.

"Gentlemen!" said he, "I appeal to my recfour years ago, drawing from the firm \$500,000 in cash, and returned to this city, where he took up his residence in the Buckingham Hotel. He has since been connected with no firm, has had no office, and has employed no bookkeeper, but, more for the purpose of giving himself something to do than for mere profit, he rejoined the Produce Exchange and speculated through brokers in the various commodities dealt in in that place. He is described as a bold but keen operator, and was generally on the long or bull side of the market. His broker, Mr. Thorpe, says that though he lost money at times in considerable sums, which he always paid promptly, the bulk of his transactions were highly remunerative, and his profits greatly exmust have made them turn in their graves.

The wolf's speech was a model of terse eloquence.

"Gentlemen!" said he, "I appeal to my record. Am I not known as a wolf of irreproschable manners and amblemished morals? In my youth I may have killed and eaten a few babies, but that was when I lived among wolves. Since I have dwelt in a civilized community, who has stood higher than I? Have I not fattened at the public crio? Am I not a gentleman and a scholar? It is all the fault of those miserable kittens and that carsed beast of a podle. But they have my Christian forgiveness.

Everybody cried here, and the Sheriff went out and brought in a bale of pocket-handkerchiefs. When they had been freely used, and sweet peace was once more restored, the owl addressed the jury:

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, blinking solemnly, "you have heard the testimony of the wolf to the effect that he is a gentleman and a scholar. This evidence has not been contradicted. You will bring in your vardict in accordance with these facts."

Then the jury went out and presently returned with a verdict which consigned the kittens to everisating infamy, and accorded to the wolf the high praise which he had earned.

Immediately there was a creat uproor of applause in the court, and in the midsis of it somebody went up and poked the owl under the ribs and jerked at the tail feathers, and lo! it was only a stuffed bird! And the eyes were glass eyes! And then they knew that the owl was only a spiritual medium, and that it was the spirit of that old Modoc, Capt. Jack, that charged the jury.

But they all went sway joyfully together, the band playing, "Down Among the Dead Men," etc.

The poodle-dog, Tip, being left alone, was smitten with remoree, and he west out and begged a piece of strychnined meat of a policeman, and went into a lonesome alley and laid down and died, and his spirit went aboud in septic germs.

I was very well satisfied with the above fable, Mr. Editor. until 'Hyerosolyunitanus' read it and paid promptly, the bulk of his transactions were highly renumerative, and his profits greatly exceeded his losses. When the rumors of war in Europe began to fill the air, Mr. Kingan bought largely of lard, provisions, and corn, especially the first, on margins, for a rise. The recent pacific reports from the East have depressed the lard market about 2 per cent, but Mr. Thorpe cannot make out from the data at hand that his principal's losses involved a larger sum than \$150,000, while he was known a year and a half are to have he was known a year and a half ago to have been possessed of more than double that sum, and his brothers are ignorant of any transac-tions in the interval to reduce it. Latterly those having business dealings with him recollect that he seemed to be discouraged about the condi-tion of the market, as it was reported to him

he seemed to be discouraged about the condition of the market, as it was reported to him from day to day, but no one expected that he would be in any way embarrassed by the decline. On Friday afternoon he visited Mr. Thorpe's office, as usual, inquired about the market, and, after chatting a while, brushed his ciothes carefully and set out to walk up town. That was the last that was seen of him. On Saturday his brokers received word from him that he would be unable to put up any more margins, and a letter reached his wife in which he curtly informed her that he had lost his entire fortune, and that he had gone West, and that he would never return. There was nothing inside or out to indicate what special direction he had taken or where he was at the time of writing. As may be imagined the poor lady was plunged in the deepest distress. What makes her position more sad is the fact that last week size gave birth to a child, and had not fully recovered from the consequent illness when the double blow of her frushand's sbandonment and her destitution fell suddenly upon her. The reception of these communications were the first intimations in business circles that anything was wrong with Mr. Kingan. Of course, the news produced intense excitement. All sorts of runors flew about, and Mr. Kingan's liabilities were placed anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Owing to the absence of books and to the peculiar way in which he did business, nothing very definite in the way of details could be learned. Mr. Thorpe has 150,000 tierces of lard standing to his account, and a Chicago broker, whose name could not be learned, telegraphed that he held 10,000 tierces in his name. It is known that a majority of his recent dealings were placed in the West,—in Chicago, Indianapolis, and other cities,—and the greatest loss from his failure will be felt there. Indeed, a careful inspection of his transactions in this toty, so far as known, makes it pretty certain that nobody here is much hurt, as his assets will probably fully cover his loc I was very well satisfied with the above fable.

Mr. Editor, until Hyerosolymitanus read it and said that a good fable should have a moral. I replied that I thought the moral should be read between the lines, as it is in a play or a novel, and convinced him I was right, as I always do, but he wouldn't admit it, as he never will, and so to please him I suggested—

The mills of God grind slowly.

But they grand exceeding small. But they grand exceeding small.

But Hy shook his head, and, after scowling like Vesuvius, presented the following:

"Moral: Let this be a warning to everybody not to write anonymous letters."

I must confess that this seemed to me slightly irrelevant, but he says that I am a woman and (therefore) can't reason, and that there is an occuli telegraph connecting everything more or less with everything else, and that lawyers and other people not women or idiots can see the connection.

Esora LESSING. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12.—Great uncasiness prevails here and along the entire line of the bankrupt Central Railroad of New Jersey owing to the uncertainty of the employes re-ceiving their pay, which is now over two months in arrears. The men are hold-ing meetings, and are employing counsel to institute legal proceedings against the Receiver. This feeling has been intensified by the announcement that the men's wages years past. Prominent members of the Stock Exchange also say that they have not known him as a large speculator. Other rumors were that he disappeared before in a similar way at various periods from the Cotton and Stock Exchanges, but his friends say emphatically that such an assertion is a falsehood; that he never before failed in anything he was engaged in. The entire market was very much depressed under the announcement, lard alone falling 20 cents per 100 pounds. The entire case is wrapped in mystery at present. na Division, or the entire property in the coal region, would revert to the Lebigh Coal & Navigation Company, owing to the failure of the Central to meet its obligations. The Receiver telegraphs Congressman Shoemaker, the Company's attorney in this city, that the arrearages will be paid to the men pro rata from time to time, as the carnings will warrant, and as the Chancellor shall order payment. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who it is understood is appointed assistant to the Receiver and will manage the road, assures the men that they will be paid in full. Despite these promises, the men are becoming desperate, and a meeting of the engineers was held yesterday and to-day. It is thought that unless the men receive their back pay a general strike will follow. A telegram was received from Receiver Lathrope, in response to which a committee of engineers left for New York on the midnight train.

THE RAILROADS.

WANT THEIR PAY.

na Division, or the entire property in the coal

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—The war of rutes

between the Cairo Short Line, the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, Southern, Mobile & New

ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OMANA, Neb., March 13.—At a meeting held in this city to-night speeches were made by prominent citizens and resolutions of respect

MICHIGAN CITY PRISON.

Microscott Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Microscott City, Ind., March 12.—Dr. M. G.
Sherman, of this city, was to-day appointed
State Prison Physician, in place of Dr. J. A.
Stonix. This is the alleged result of considera-

A BRAZILIAN EDUCATOR. A BRAZILIAN EDUCATOR.

Special Disputch to The Triuma.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 12.—Dr. Phillipe
Da Motta, of Rio Janeiro, S. A., Viceroy of the
Educational Department of Brazil, arrived here
to-day, and will remain several days, visiting
the Bloomington schools, the Wesleyan University, and the State Normal School. He is especially attracted by the fact that the Bloomington schools are managed entirely by women,
which fact he noticed in a French periodical.
He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anna
Da Motta.

JUDGE HOPKINS, OF WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Tributus.

ADISON, Wis., March 12.—Judge J. C. Hop kins, of the United States District Court, has been suffering for some weeks with inflamma-tory rheumatism. Saturday and Sunday his life was despaired of. To-day he is somewhat easier, but still in a critical condition.

Iron Mountain, Southern, Mobile & New Orleans, and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Roads, which has been waging some days past, was ended to-day by representatives of these roads, while inside the General Ticket Agents' Convention, and interchange of business was restored, and ail disagreements amicably adjusted. Fares were advanced from \$5, the amount to which they had been cut from here to sew Orleans, to \$18.50, and all parties concerned seem to be well satisfied with the result. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

RACINE, Wis., March 12.—Mr. D. C. Washburne, of the firm of Huggins & Washburne, marble dealers, died very suddenly this aftermable dealers, died very suddenly this aftermable dealers, and painful filmess. He was The stockholders of the Chicago, Decatur & St. Louis Railroad held their annual meeting at No. 68 Washington street, vesterday afternoon. An annual report was not submitted, and none was necessary, as there is no road yet to operate. It is, however, in course of construction. When completed it will give the Chicago & Paducah Railroad a direct outlet to this city. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John L. Beveridge, Samuel B. Raymond, W. L. Brown, J. K. Barry, Faweitt Plumb, Harvey W. Miller, and William Reddick.

The Western General Freight Agents held a meeting yesterday at the office of the Illinois Ceutral Railroad to further consider the new freight classification. The work is now nearly completed, and a general meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel a week from to-day to finally dispose of this matter. noon, after a long and painful filiness. He was an old and highly-respected citisen, and his loss will be severely feit.

A FINANCIAL AGENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—Charles M
Walker, of the Journal, has been appointed Financial Agent of the Government, to deliver
the last installment of 4½ per cent bonds to the
London syndicate. He sails Saturday.

THE DEPRESSION IN PROVISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNAATI, O., March 12.—There was a very despondent feeling in the provision corner on 'Change to-day, and fears of a general letting-go. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, March 12.—Steamships Servia and
Switzerland, from New York, have arrived out.
NEW YORK, March 12.—Arrived, steamer
Cornwall, from Bristol.

Ames.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 12.—The principal coal companies operating in this valley will resume work on full time at all their mines. Thursday next. They have been more than half idle for many months.

\*\*OPTAWA: Ill., March 12.—The question of organizing the City Government under the general laws of 1872 was submitted to vote to-day. The total votelpolied was 794. A majority of 83 was given against the proposition. The question of minority representation in the City Council received but 71 votes. It is feared by many of the best citizens that the result of to-day's vote will prove very damaging to the city schools, several members of the Board of Education having declared their intention of resigning should the election go contrary to the general law.

"Experience wounded is the echool
Where man learns piercing wisdom out of smart,"
writes an old poet, Lord firook. This is true in
cases where people realize the essential impurity
of most of the scented tollet scape. Lot them buy
B. T. Babbitt's Tollet Scap, and there will be no
possability of mistake. It is baim and selight alike
for babe and grown people.

BADWAY'S READY RELIE

RADWAYS

From One to Twenty Minute

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Any One Suffer with Pain

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Afford Instant Ease.

tion of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chill Ague Chills, Chiliblains, and Prost Bi The application of the Ready Relief to the part of part of the par

DR. RADWAY'S

To Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Discostive Organics.

Constipation, Inward Files, Fulfaces of the Ricot in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Names, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulfaces of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eraptions, Slaking or Futurings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Sufficial Scientific when in a Lying Posture, Diminus of Vision, Dots or Webs before the light, Fever and Pull Paln in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Tellowness of the Skin and Ryca, Pains in the Side, Circa, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Berning in the Plesh.

A few does of RADWAYS PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders, Pales, Scinits per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN Amos, Dec 37, 1873.—Dr. Ranwar: This others may be benefited, I make this statement: I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rejectly that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mise induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I sried them.

I purchased fix bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two boxes of the Pills. I med these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevers. I seed twelve more bottles of the Bestevent, two of the Bellet, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five politic.

I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about first months, and during that time lost forcy-tray pound. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Bestvent, all bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

If eel perfectly well, and my heart is full of grating to their sellet, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of grating to others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. E. C. PIRSIAN. (Signed)

Ars. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, as gerson for whom I requested you to send medicine June. 1973. The medicines above certificate were boug of me, with the exception of what was entitled you. I may say that her statement is correct vision qualification. (Signed)

L. S. LERCO.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who make it above certificate, is, and has been for many year, known to us, and the facts therein stated are usually and an additional control of the statement.

(Signed)

(Signed) HENJ. D. COURSE MARY COCKER MARY B. PORD B B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolven THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Chronic Rhoumasium, Serorola, Giandular Swall Backing Dry Cough, Cancerrors Affections, 673 Complaints, Bleering of the Lungs, Dynegals, Brash, Tie Boloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, 198 Complaints, Gout, Droppy, Hickers, Sait Illeann, I chitis, Consumption, Kidney, Riadder, Liver Crisines, Co. PRICE, 41 PRIN DOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., H. Y. Read "False and True."

THE COU

A Decision by Judge Favor of the

nstable Defrauded on Untimely Inju

A New Point in Insura of Judgments and N The Constitutionality of

Court.

A CONDEMNATI TIADATTS VS. THE CITY
Judge Biodgett yesterday in
ejectment case of Tubbetts vs. The
suit was brought to rece
strip of land 190 feet along Dec
east, just south of Monroe, am
street thirty feet, forming pas
1865 J. P. Bruner. the own
14, in School Section Addition
the atrip of land in question
trust-deeds to L. D. Boone, T
the Union Mutnal Life-Insuran
cure loans amendating to \$25,0
been made in the payment of the
subsequently foreclosed and be
pany, who conveyed it to the enre loans amounting to 320, wheen made in the payment of it subsequently foreclosed and be pany, who conveyed it to the this last conveyance the city it property for a street, and taken. The present suit was brought sign of the part taken for a sat that the condemnation proceed cause sufficient notice to condition. The subsequent of the condemnation proceed cause sufficient notice to condition. The condemnation proceed cause sufficient notice to condition. The condemnation proceed cause sufficient note that the condemnation of the condition of

SELLING HI PENNY WISE, POUND commenced by George Fanning of his homestead, consisting of and leasehold interest in a lot, street. On the 3d of March J. street. On the 3d of March J. Ingersoll, and E. G. Ingersoll meat for \$40.50 and \$4.70 cos
Fanning, complainant's wife, of an oil store. Execution we the above premises, and the as place. After copies of the six plastered on the house, gate trees, and adjacent street-come he would show how well educatore. He accordingly and down lowing letter to William Swind who was to make the sale:
William Secinbarra-Six: You. 

the laws as follows. The sare Guidago, Ill., March 7, 1877.—
Sir: Your esteemed favor or ye I confess myself under deep and you for kindly explaining the allow me to eny, with all defect learning and legal accument, that decided that a house and leashed property, when the owner of the late of the same of cellation of events is due to Farwell, who yesterday, after facts duly set forth in a legal due formality and verbacity, of to be issued against Swinburring his revenge as he expeding, after paying about \$7 ck known amount to his lawyer, ure of winning at cost of any ten times the amount of his is were and he certainly on

IN GENER A MRY QUESTION OF IN Judge Blodgett was employ-ing a case involving a novel p Silas Giddings, the complain ing a case involving a novel positas Giddings, the compalitation of the compalitation of the company to compel payment of the life of his father. Sina pared that the decased applifor insurance, and made an accepted by the home office, agreed that the premum should be compalitation of the company of the company in the company is the only evidence of this company is the concluded this morning.

THE FEORIA & RO Rock Island Bailroad Company yestedlay entered the follows of the concluded this morning.

In the case of V. G. The Rock Island Bailroad Company yestedlay entered the follows of the concluded this morning.

THE FEORIA & RO Rock Island Bailroad Company yestedlay entered the follows of the concluded this morning.

In the case of V. G. The same in the fund in this follows are provided that the petitions in first of the concluded this morning.

The provided this morning is for the concluded this morning the conclusion of the

Kloth, asking for a divorce tion.
Stephen H. Heath also flee Catherine, making similar elasimilar relact.

W. H. Moore, A seignee of fled a bill against George Lawrence, william Lawrence Francis Agnew, Frankin D. ton, asking for an accessmithat in February, 1878, 38 about \$3, 800 of rope which Lawrence & Sona, of New I to secure a large number of and discounted notes, to \$3, 400. It is charged that and collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and that he is not entitled in the collected some \$400 or and the col

## BEADY RELIEP. e Worst Pains in

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O TWENTY MINUTES.

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READY RELIEF

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the Kidneys, Inflamm der, Inflammation of the pa, Congestion of the Throat, Difficult Palpitation of sart, Hysteries, phtheris, Catarrh, sedache, Toothache, sumatism, Cold Chills, iblains, and Frost Bite

aif a twinbler of water will, in a bramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, che, Discretes, Dysentery, Coi-and all internal pains, Inscript abottle of BADWAY'S them. A few drops in water will us from change of water. It is undy or Bitters as a stimulant.

and AGUE

ADWAY'S

Growth Oured by

r's remedies

an Tumor in the Ovarice
for Ten Years.

1675.—Dn. Rapway: That
such this statement:
unor in the Ovarice and Bowd the best obysicians of this
. It was crowing at such ralaws lived much longer. A
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the Resolvent, two boxes of of the Relief. I used these offit, Helief. I used these offit, I determined to perso-bottles of the Resolvent, two more the Pills. Before they y-five pounds. edicine until I was sure that the medicine about five time lost forsy-five pounds. stiles of the Resolvent, all so of the Pills. my heart is fail of gratifude leep affliction. To yee, sir, ine, I feel deeply indebted, y be as much of a blessing of the pills.

MIS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Ithe above certificate, is the
styou to send modicine in
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beenist, Ann Arbor, Aith.
Bibbins, who makes the
been for many years, welltherein stated are undoubtAny one who knows hire.

DWAYS

OOD PURIFIER

A CONDEMNATION CASE. A CONDEMNATION CASE.

TIBBETTS VS. THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the ejectment case of Tibbetts vs. The City of Chicago. The suit was brought to recover possession of a strip of land 190 feet along Dearborn street on the east, just south of Monroe, and extending into the street thirty feet, forming part of the street. In 1865 J. P. Bruner, the owner of Lot I, Block 14, in School Section Addition to Chicago, to which the strip of land in question belonged, gave two trust-deeds to L. D. Boone, Trustee, on behalf of the Union Mutnal Life-Insurance Company, to secure loans amounting to \$25,000. Default having been made in the payment of the trust-deed, it was subsequently foreclosed and bought in by the Company, who conveyed it to the plaintiff. Prior to this last conveyance the city had condemned the this Advertisement News VAY'S CADY RELIEF Every Pain.

subsequently foreclosed and bought in by the Company, who conveyed it to the plaintiff. Prior to this last conveyance the city had condemned the property for a street, and taken possession.

The present suit was brought to recover possession of the part taken for a street, on the ground that the condemnation proceedings were void, because sufficient notice to condemn had not been given. Judge Blodgett, however, held that the defect, if defect there was, had been caused by the action of the Common Council, which in effect gave more time in which to file objections. It also appeared that the damages in the case were assessed at about \$30,000, of which \$18,000 was due to the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and a certificate of the city for that amount was given by Gregory, the holder of the reversion to the property. Some of the property-owners agreed to pay the interest on this until the city should pay the principal, so that the street could be opened at once. The city thereupon took possession and opened the street. In July, 1872, default was made in payment of the interest, and the Trustee thereupon forclosed the trast-deed.

Judge Blodgett held that the property-owners, the trustee, and the reversioner had all given the city consent to go on and open the street. The present owner, who derived title through the trustee, and the was estopped by matters in pais from challenging the regularity of the assessment. His only remedy was by manaamus to compel the city.

The finding, therefore, would be in favor of the city.

THE COURTS.

A Decision by Judge Blodgett in

Favor of the City.

▲ Constable Defrauded of His Prey by

an Untimely Injunction.

A New Point in Insurance Law--- Record

of Judgments and New Suits.

The Constitutionality of the Dram-Shop

Court.

Act Sustained by the Supreme

ity.

Mr. J. P. Wilson said he would like to dismiss rather than have a judgment against him, and a sonsuit was accordingly entered.

SELLING HIM OUT.

PRNNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.

The old saying that lawyers live by other people's follies was well illustrated yesterday by a suit commenced by George Fanning to prevent the sale of his homestead, consisting of a two-story house and leasehold interest in a lot, No. 100 South Hoyne street. On the 3d of March J. P. Ingersoll, G. W. Ingersoll, and E. G. Ingersoll recovered a judgment for \$30.50 and \$4.70 costs against Mirs. Dell Fanning, complainant's wife, to recover the price of an oil store. Execution was issued, levied on the above premises, and the sale advertised to take PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH. pinstered on the house, gate, fence, neighboring trees, and adjacent street-corners, Fanning thought he would show how well educated he was in legal lore. He accordingly sat down and indited the fol-lowing letter to William Swinburne, the Constable who was to make the sale:

who was to make the sale:

William Swinburne-Sir: You have attempted to adsertise for isse the one-story frame house, known as
to 100 South Hoyne street, Chicago, together wish the
secrety of Mrs. Boil Fanning. In addition to the fast
air you are committing the unpardonable bunder of
tempting to sell a real-estate interest lunderscored
you at Justice's axecution, I hereby notify you that I
mm said house and a leasehold laterest in the jot on
high it stands as my property and as my homestead,
d therefore exempt: Respectfully,

which it sainds as my property and as my homsseed, and therefore exempt. Hespectfully.

GROWER FANNING.

Then that brilliant representative of the Chicago Constabulary rose mp in his angurand construed the laws as follows. The sarcasm is withoring: Guicago, ill., March 7, 1877.—Mr. George Fanning—Sire: Your exteemed favor of yesterday just read, and I confess myself under deep and lasting obligation to you for kindly explaining the law to me. In reply, allow face to say, with all deference for your superior learning and legal acumen, that our Supreme Court has decided that a house and leasanded interest are personal property, when the owner of the house does not own the lot on which the none stands, and, further, there is an execution from the upper court, which is a lien on real estate, as well as the execution from the Justice's Court, which holds personal property. I happen to know that the said house and leasehold literest belongs to Mrs. Dell' Fanning, and unless the Judgment of the acut to the

IN GENERAL.

A NEW QUESTION OF INSURANCE LAW.

Judge Blodgett was employed yesterday in hearing a case involving a novel point as to insurances. Silas Giddings, the complainant, had filed a bill against the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company to compel payment of a policy for \$6,000 on the life of his father, Silas Giddings, Sr. It appeared that the deceased applied to the Company for insurance, and made an application which was accepted by the home office. It was at the time agreed that the premium should be paid when the policy was executed. Before this occurred, however, Giddings, Sr., died, and his son brought suit to recover the amount of the insurance. His theory is, that the contract was perfect when the application was received and accepted by the Company. On the other hand, the Company claims that the policy is the only evidence of this contract; that both the application and policy state that the policy shall have no force or life until the payment of the reminum, which, in this case, was never done, and therefore no liability could attach to them. This is a new question, and of much interest both to insurers and insured, for it enlarges the rights of the latter to an indefinite extent. The case will be concluded this morning.

THE PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND.

In the case of V. G. Thomas vs. The Peoria & Rock Island Eslirond Company, Judge Drummond yesterday entered the following order:

Ordered, That all petitions to share in the fund hereafter filed by parties intervening in this case, shall proved by the Master in Chancery of this case, shall be accompanied by a sufficient bond for cost, to be approved by the Master in Chancery of the presented to share in the fundal date, and that all proofs on such potitions and pending petitions shall be presented before the Master and closed within twenty-free days from this date, and that all proofs on such petitions and pending petitions shall be presented before the Master and closed within twenty-free days from this date, and that all proofs on such petiti IN GENERAL.

ordingty.

In the same case the petition to amend the decree by limiting the rights of the Coal Valley Company, which was filed about three weeks ago, was yesterday dismissed by the petitioner. Judge Drammond also allowed the Receiver, J. R. Hillard, to buy 200 tons of steel rails.

DEVORCES.

Ids Kloth filed a bill yesterday against Charles Rioth, asking for a divorce on account of desertion.

Catherine, making similar charges and asking for similar relief.

W. H. Moore, Assignee of E. A. Bigelow & Co., fled a bill against George W. Lawrence, Henry Lawrence, William Lawrence, Seabury Lawrence, Francis Agnew, Franklin D. Gray, and H. B. Horton, asking for an account. Complainant states that in February, 1876, Bigelow & Co. pledged about \$3,800 of rope which they had received from Lawrence & Sons, of New York, to H. B. Horton, to secure a large number of drafts, acceptances, and discounted notes, to the amount of about \$3,400. It is charged that Horton has charged and collected some \$400 or \$500 nsurions interest, and that he is not entitled to the rope, E. A. Bigelow & Co. having been insolvent when they made the transfer.

on Ellis svenue, and extending back wast to the middle of Block 64

on Line sende, and extending backwest to the middle of Block 84.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A discharge was issued to Barnet Charlek.

SUPWRIOR COURT: IN BRIEF.

Ira W. Allen began a suit for 38,000 against Alfred F. Holmes.

Philip W. Dederick filed a ibil against Henry L. Hammond, Henry L. Edwards, Susan C. Edwards, William C. Grant, Lacy C. Merrill, N. F. Merrill, Mary E. Bixby, Cyros S. Bixby, L. C. Paine foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on Lots 37, 38, and 39, Block 3, of Traver's Subdivision of the east 15.92 acres of the west 30.92 acres of that part of the Southeast quarter of Sec. 23, 39, 13, lying south of Ogden avenue.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Smith Moore pleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended.

Lindsay Smith was convicted of burglary, and

tence was suspended.

Lindsay Smith was convicted of burglary, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

James Martin pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

COUNTY COURT.

Inothe estate of Matthew Walsh, minor, a grant of guardianship was made to Fannie Walsh, under bond for \$16,000.

In the estate of Fred Zuelke, a grant of administration was made to Carolina Zuelke, under bond for \$8,000.

for \$8,000.

JUDOR BLODGETT-Set cases and motions. No. 183
Chancery. Tiddings vs. Northwestern Mutual LifeInsurance Company, on trial.

JUDOR GARY-343, 244, 248, 248, 250, 256, 258 to 265,
and 267 to 273, inclusive. No. 223, Crittenden vs.
Schlocaser, on trial.

JUDOR JAREON-38 to 41, and 46 to 61, inclusive.

No. 36, People vs. Hams, on trial.

JUDOR MOOSE-16, 17, 18, No case on trial.

JUDOR ROGERS-211, 213, 217, and 221. No case on
trial. JUDGE ROGERS—211, 213, 217, and 221. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOFH—Set case 4,710, Cumming vs. Miller, and calendar Nos. 26 to 220, inclusive, except 301, 302, 305, 308, 314, 317. No. 288, Byrne vs. Kean, on trial.

JUDGE FARWALL—Set case, Friside vs. Pullifer.

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JUDGE RARWALL—Set case, Friside vs. Pullifer.

JUDGE ROGERT—CONFLESSORS—EMIL Wilken vs. John A. and Henry A. Schulenberg, 2648.30.—John S. Wallace vs. James S. Bassett. 3154.30.—Sohn S. Judges Rarw—Henry Rosche et al. vs. Frank Ulbrich, 5444.80.—Henry Jones et al, vs. James McKinney, 5526.30.—Stephen T. King vs. Edward S. Martin, 5158.05.—Isaac L. Smith et al. vs. Julius M. Stein, 3421.00.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY UPHELD.
Following is a portion of the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Charles C. Johnson ws. The People, which involves the constitutionality of the Dram-Shop act: Johnson vs. The People, which involves the constitutionality of the Dram-Shop act:

Does, then, the Constitution require such a majority to adopt the title to a law? It is not-required by the letter of the Constitution. According to parliamentary usage the title is not an essential part of a bill, sithough, under our Constitution, is seems to be. Chage authorized, and it was the custom, to adopt the title to another start in sithough, under our Constitution, is seems to be. Chage authorized, and it was the custom, to adopt the title to another start in sithough, and the same and the bill, and all smeadments "every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each House; and the bill, and all smeadments thereto, shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill having passed both Houses shall be signed by the Speakers thereof. No act hereinafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. This is all of the section which seems to be important in the consideration of the question now before us. In the case Binz vs. Webber of the bill as it passed both Houses, and not on the title of the bill as it passed by the speak opportunities, and the section is a start it as adoption. And what we then said, we think applies to the requirements of our present Constitution, as to the adoption of general laws. Hence, we regard it as unnecessary to further discuss the quastion, is, then, the takeption of general laws. Hence, we regard it as unnecessary to further discuss the quastion, is, then, the takeption of general laws. Hence, we regard it as unnecessary to further discuss the quastion, is, then, the takeption of general laws. Hence, we regard it as unnecessary to further discuss the quastion, is, then, the takeption of general laws.

Hence, we regard it as unnecessary to further discuss the quastion, is, then, the was dispotent of general laws.

Hence, we regard it as unnecessary to further discuss the quastion, is, then, the was dispotent of

the collection of penalties incurred under the chapter, and the disposition of the money collected for for feliciars. It will be seen the law in relation to the itemes and sale of intoxicating liquors was found in this chapter, and sale of intoxicating liquors was found in this chapter, and when the bill pussed the Senate with the original title. It is that title certainly referred to the chapter regulating liquor licenses, and that subject was expressed in the title. It may be that licenses to soil liquor were not specifically named in the state, but it was undoubtedly so expressed as to call the attention of every Senator to the subject-matter of the bill, and we have no doubt that this general expression of she bill answers the constitutional requirement. The provision does not require that the subject of the bill-hand to specifically and exactly expression in the side which calls attention to the subject of the bill-hand to specifically and exactly expression in the side which calls attention to the abject of the bill attended in the that proposed in the called attention to the chapter requisiting licenses, and that chapter provided for licensing subcons, and, as all the law on the subject was then only found under the title of that chapter, we presume every member of the Senate knew battle life that the bill proposed to revise thus enablers, and in doing so that it would almost necessarily affect liquor licenses, and when the subject of the bill each provision sat it was adopted, then this requirement or the Constitution would have probably rendered the inventor at the subject of the bill generally, but with sufficient distinctions that was so adopted, the this requirement. So that, if the title must be adopted, as is the bill on its dual proposed the provisions as it was adopted, then this requirement. So that, if the title must be adopted, as is the bill on its dual proposed the provisions of the bill, and the title under which the bill was noverly and constitutionally passed the subject of the bill, and ed on the court below error in the standent is readered on the verifict in this case. It fixed the day and hour when the imprisonment should consenence under each count upon which plaintiff in error was found guilty. Since a supersedies was granted in this case, it has become impossible that its judgment of imprisonment of the proposition of the supersedies of the contingencies might arise which would render it impracticable to carry such a judgment into affect. The sentence to imprisonment should be for a spectifed number of days under such count upon which a conviction is had, and the judgment should require that the imprisonment under each succeeding count should commence when it ends under the preceding count, without fixing the day or hour for each or either to commence or end. For this error the judgment of the Court below must be reversed and the case remanded, with directions that the Court enter a proper judgment on the verdict.

ADAIR COUNTY, IOWA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
ORIENT, Ia., March 8. —We had a pleasant win-ORIENT, Ia., March 8.—We had a pleasant winter up to the lat of March. The weather then set in very cold, with some snow, and has continued so up to this time. High winds prevail. The thermometer is down to 20 degrees below zero this 8th of March. Stock is doing well. There is no hoy-cholera in this vicinity. Fat hogs and cattle are nearly all sold. Corn is the only farm article for sale, and is bringing 20 to 25 cents per hushel. There are lots of grasshopper-eggs in the ground, but none hatched yet. Some of the farmers are much alarmed on this account, and will sow no wheat this season for fear it will be destroyed by the hoppers.

J. W.

TAPE-WORM.

TAPE-WORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Morris, Ill., March 9.—In your edition of today you publish—copied from the New York Journal of Commerce—an article headed "Tape-Worm," in which several medicines, said to be effective in expelling tape-worms from the stomach and bowels, are given.

I know by actual experience that one-half onnce of powdered korson root, steeped in one pint of hot water, and taken in equal parts,—water, root, and all stirred up,—two hours apart, on an empty stomach that has received no food or drink for twelve hours, and followed in one hour by a very large dose of saits, will expel tape-worm. Yours, Juyencus.

INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Ancola, Ill., March 9.—In your issue of the 8th a correspondent from Champaign, Ill., by taking the business done by certain companies in the State of Illinois detached from their general business, endeavors to make a showing unfavorable to the Northwestern National of Milwaukee. When if he had taken the entire business of the companies it would show that the Northwestern National holds a larger surplus in proportion to the amount at risk than any of the companies named. This gathering of reports for the purpose of casting discredit on a good Company I regard as contemptible and mean.

W. H. Bassett.

The Courteous Brigand.

Marco di Sciarra, who flourished in 1592, was of the old Sciarra blood, which is now represented in Rome by the Prince Colonna di Sciarra. He was Captain of a band of highwaymen, and they "infested the lands about Mola and Castiglone, towns of Gaeta." This freebooter of a Captain heard that "Signor Torquato Tasso, a man of great parts, learned in every science, and particularly in poesy, author of a work called 'Gerusalem Liberata,' and other writings, which, for his glory, were in the hands of every one"—he heard, I say, that this remarkable man was travelling from Naples to Rome, with an escort, and had stopped some days at Mola and Castiglione. Sciarra had so much admiration for Tasso and his poesy that he sent him word that he should have not only a free passageway, food and good company for the journey, but everything he might wish, that he might command the services of the leader and his band. Tasso returned most gracious thanks, but would not accept the invitation. He did not think it decorous to do so; he did not wish to make any friendly pact with such a man. You see civilization was already advancing when Sciarra received Tasso's courteous refusal; although the reasons were not given him, of course he diwined them, and immediately sent another messenger to the poet, saying that Tasso and his secort could pass through the roads uninterrupted; that he and his band of men would withdraw and leave the place free. And this he did. They had great delicacy, cour-

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The State Can Have the Normal School if It Wants It.

McNeil & Co. Want to Be Treated as Well as Other Court-House Contractors.

An Unavailing Effort Made to Reduce the Price of Dieting Prisoners.

McCaffrey and Conly Proclaim Their Un-

dying Contempt for Fitzgerald. The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Tabor.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL. THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Under the head of unfinished business, Mr. Bradley called up his resolution providing for turning the Normal School property at Englewood over to the State, and offered as a substitute another resolution providing that the property be donated, on the condition that the State appropriate sufficient money to run the school constantly as a State Normal School, otherwise that the property donated should revert to the county, etc.

The two resolutions were read, whereupon Mr. Bradley moved the adoption of the substitute, which he said differed from the original in that it did not name any specific amount to be appropriated.

Mr. Senne offered as a substitute for the substi art. Senne orered as a successful to the successful to a resolution providing that in the event of the State agreeing to locate and conduct a Normal-School in Northern Illinois, that the County Board appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the Legislature and negotiate for the transfer of the Englewood property. He knew, he said, that the substitute was out of order, but he distributed his conference in the substitute was out of order, but he

he said, that the substitute was out of order, but he had introduced it as a matter of information.

Mr. McCaffrey was in favor of the adoption of Bradley's substitute, and urged that the running of the school had never been any special advantage to to the county, while it had been a great expense.

Mr. Fitzgerald was opposed to the substitute. He did not think the county in as bad a funncial condition as some, and thought it could afford to run the school a few years longer. He wanted all action in the matter deferred until the Legislature did something.

You-Bradley, Carroll, Conly, Guenther, Lenzen, McCaffrey, Schmidt, Holden-S.
NOW-Ayars, Cleary, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, MulJoy, Senne-G. Mr. Senne called up his resolution providing for HOLDING BOARD MEETINGS ONCE A MONTH, and for the auditing of bills by the entire Board,

and for the auditing of bills by the entire Board, and moved its adoption.

Mr. McCaffrey was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. He thought it had been introduced to please Mr. Senue, and to give him time to work this spring and work on his farm. No other country member had ever suggested such a scheme, and he thought it ought to be voted down.

Mr. Fitegerald said it was the best resolution ever introduced, and its adoption was a necessity. He wanted to see all the bills examined and audited in Committee of the Whole. In this way he thought a great leakage could be stopped.

Mr. Guenther was in favor of so much of the resolution as provided for the anditing of all bills in Committee of the Whole, but was opposed to monthly meetings. The bills, he thought, could be andited now, however, as the resolution proposed, for any member had the privilege of calling for the reading of the items of every bill in open Board before voting on the allowance of the bill.

After some further discussion the resolution was lost. Messrs. Fitzgerald, Guenther, and Senne voting in the affirmative.

After the reading of the expenses of ms office. Referred.

APRIL GRAND JURY.

After the reading of the usual number of bills, the drawing of a Grand Jury for April was proceeded with with the following result: James McLaughlin, Theodore Schultz, Cornelius Manny, Moses Hook, M. O'Brien, M. MeGowan, W. H. Messilier, Henry Steinback, Val Wright, Alexander Eider, D. S. Hammond, John H. Enright, C. M. Christianson, John Kelley, Fred Reddick, D. J. Hanson, J. M. Allen, Michael Griffin, George McDonald, Jacob Deweise, Michael Gross, G. F. Leibrandt, and Frank Wright.

The Committee on City Relations reported in favor of bills amounting to \$398, 83. Adopted.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of the Normal School pay-roll—\$1, 245. Adopted.

The Committee on Fublic Charities reported on bills aggregating \$18, 293, 99, and the same were ordered paid.

DIFFUS PRISONERS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor or allowing a large number of bills, among others one of \$7, 611. 10 for dieting prisoners in the Jail for the last quarter.

Mr. Cleary objected to the dieting bill, and wanted it recommitted. He found that the matter of dieting prisoners was becoming burdensome, and wanted the bill recommitted that the Committee might report on the resolution, which had been in its bands for several weeks, looking to cutting the price to be paid for dieting prisoners down to 25 cents. There were, he said, eighty-seven more prisoners in Jail now than a year ago, and he wanted some member of the Committee to explain how such a state of affairs came about. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schmidt replied that if there were many more Sullivan cases to be tried a new Jail would have to be built.

Mr. Carroll—What has Sullivan got to do with the Jail? [Laughter.]

Mr. Mulloy—Mr. Cleary, I notice that Cleary's Hospital has about 100 more immates than a year ago. How do you account for this? [Laughter.]

Mr. Pitzgerald wanted the matter recommitted. It was wrong that the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts should neglect its duty in failing to report on the resolution looking to cutting down the price allowed for dieting—

Mr. Mulloy—You have the sense of the Committee in the report.

Mr. Pitzgerald continued to speak in favor of re-

mt. Mulloy—You have the sense of the Committee in the report. Four members have signed the report.

Mr. Pitzgerald continued to speak in favor of recommitting. All that was paid over 12 cents per prisoner, he said, was going into the Sheriff's pocket, and the county was not in condition to make any such donations. The Board had it in its power to fix the price of dieting at such figures as it saw fit, and he wanted to know why it was that the Committee to which the matter had been referred weeks ago had not reported.

Mr. Guenther thought there were some soreheads at the bottom of the move to cut down the deting. A year ago the very men who were in favor of reducing the price paid for dieting came into the Board and had the price increased, as also the salary of many employes. One of them, Col. Cleary, the Commissioner from Wabash avenne, had, for bits conduct in the matter, been since presented with a lot of silverware by the employes. [Laughter.] He believed some of the Commissioners were sore because the Sheriff had not appointed certain men as deputies whom they had recommended, who were not fit for hog-drivers. Others did not like the Sheriff because he was a German, and they wanted to punish him. For one, he would stand by the Sheriff's long as he remained a good and fatishful officer.

Mr. Cleary arose, amid considerable noise, to reply. He said Mr. Guenther had been prompted to say what he had by those around him, who were using him as their spokesman because he could speak better than they could.

This was too much for Mr. Guenther, who arose from his seat and rushed penitently to the arms of his antagonist, Mr. Cleary. The two shook hands, and, a moment later, waltzed into an adjoining room and smoked the pipe of peace.

A dozen or more speeches followed, the speakers rambling in their remarks, as is their custom, Finally, however, the motion to recomm it was announced as lost, Messrs, Ayars, Cleary, Fitzgerald, Senne, and Holden voting in the Affirmative. The report as a whole was then adopted, Mr. C

lutions which had been aiready referred to the Committee on Public Service. Mr. Fitzgerald spoke on the adoption of the res-olution, declaring that it was dissimilar to the fermer resolutions he had introduced on the subformer resolutions he had introduced on the sub-ject, and administering a severe rebuke to the Clerk for his officiousness in announcing to the

Clerk for his obscured to the contrary.

Mr. McCaffrey said the resolution was already in the hands of a Committee, and would be reported on Monday.

Mr. Pitzgerald—Can't you trust your Chairman to appoint a special committee of three, as the resolution contemplates?

Mr. McCaffrey—No, siz: for if he were to appoint such a committee, you would have to be on it. I would not trust you—you who have been guilty of dishonest acts.

would not trust you—you who have been gulky of dishonest acts.

Mr. Fitzgerald—What acts?

Mr. McCaffrey—I can prove it on you. You promised several of us once to sign a certain report, after persuading as to sign it, and you did not keep your promise. I do not accuse you of being dishonest in business, but of being officially dishonest, and, for one, would not serve on a committee with you.

Mr. Pitzgerald—Mr. Conly, did I not submit the two reports to you and give you your choice in the matter referred to by Mr. McCaffrey?

Mr. Conly—You did, but you had not signed either of them. You had sent one of them to me before, and I refused to sign it before you did.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I am going to face this thing like a little man. After promising to sign the report in question, I changed my mind, as sensible men sometimes do, but you were never known to change yours.

sometimes do, but you were never known to change yours.

Mr. Conly—I indorse what McCaffrey has said, and would not serve on a committee with you. I have too much honor, sir, to affiliate with you—a man whose paper is being offered around the street at 70 cents on the doltar.

Mr. McCaffrey—At 50 cents, and no takers.

Mr. Pitzgeraid—It is not so, and if I was appointed on a committee with either of you I would decline.

At this point the confusion was so great that the Board was declared adjourned for one week, but who made the motion, or who put it, was past finding out. As Commissioner Cleary left the scene, he predicted that there would yet he murder in that "Boord," and asserted that he would never attend another meeting unless he was armed.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

FLOATING. Hand in hand, on the river of Time, We go floating down together: Soft are the blue skies above our heads, Balmy the Spring-time weat

Brightly the waters reflect the sun, As we glide in dreamy splendor; Softly the breezes fill our sails, Murmuring low and tender.

Sweet are the bird-songs upon the shores, -Enchanting the scenes around us; With noiseless feet steal the moments by Since Cupid, the Love-God, crowned us.

O do you think, in the after years, With the glory of youth departed, We then shall stand still hand in hand, And heart to heart, as we started?

A MERCHANT'S PROGRESS. A MERCHANT'S PROGRESS.

A New York correspondent of the Baltimore Bulletin writes: "Mr. George G. Lake is well known as the senior member of the Broadway dry-goods house of Lake & McCreary, but he retired from active business some years ago. He is to-day a millionaire. Mr. Lake came to New York a poor boy from New England. He obtained a situation in the old house of Ubsdell & Pierson, and, in the course of time, made a contract for three years at \$500 per year, or an aggregate of \$1,500 for the three years. Just after making this contract he was called on one day by Mr. Crist, of Spies, Crist & Co., who said to him: "Mr. Lake, we have had our eyes on you making this contract be was called on one day breedledon as provided for the anditing of all bills in Committee of the Whole, but was opposed in morthly meetings. The bills, he thought, could be addited now, however, as the resolution proposed, for any mean-braid the privilege of calling for the contract of the proposed of the propo turn now to be suprised. 'But, Mr. Lake, you will stay with us.' 'I will stay, Mr. Lake then for the first time told of the offer of Spies, Crist & Co., three years before. This he had kept to himself, as faithful to his duty at \$500 a year as he would have been at \$5,000 or \$7,000, though he could not always keep out of his mind the tempting offer he had put aside. Mr. Pierson said, 'Mr. Lake, on what terms will you remain with us?' 'I cannot both buy and sell the same thing, Mr. Pierson. If my services are desired by you, make me an offer.' They parted. The next day Mr. Pierson said: 'Mr. Lake, my partner and myself have determined to make you this offer—\$10,000 per year for ten years.' 'All right, Mr. Pierson, I accept.' And so by fidelity and patience on \$500 per year George G. Lake laid the foundation of his fortune. He is an enthusiastic lover of music, and was the largest subscriber of Dr. Chapin's church to the fund for the musical edeation in Europe of Miss Abbott, in whose success he has the most unbounded faith. He has many fine pictures, including perhaps the finest example of Thomas Cole in New York. He has several Bougerans, a superb Van Epps of Antwerp, etc."

CHAMPAGNE IN OLD TIMES.

Pail Mail Gasette.

According to the oldest historians, the fame of champagne extends back to the end of the eleventh century, under the reign of Pope Urban II. The Ay wine, which that Pontiff prized above all others, was then a red sort, not unlike Bouzy wine, which also has had its day of great enown. St. Remy left by will ten casks of this sort to his nephew and to some priests of the Church of Rheims. At the coronation of Philip of Valois in 1328 this wine cost 6 livres per cask; at that of Charles IX., more than two of Valois in 1328 this wine cost 6 livres per cask; at that of Charles IX., more than two centuries later, it sold at the rate of 34 livres a cask. For many years the wines of the Marquis de Pulsieux, Lord of Sillery and Verzenay, were the most esteemed at the Court of France, and were reserved for the Royal table. The vineyards that produce them are exposed to the rising sun; those of Hautvilliers, Izy, and Ay lie on hills having a southern exposure, and produce better wine than those of Cramont, that are exposed to the north. The "Maison Rustique," printed in 1638, mentions the wine of Ay as a delicate claret reserved for Kings and Princes; but it is only about 1670 that Ay was turned into a perfectly white wine, as we learn from a later edition of the same work, printed in 1736. On the 9th of January, 1737, Bertin de Rocheret, possessor of Ay, sent two casks of rose-colored wines to M. de Subecourt for from 150 to 200 livres. This sort was a great novelty at the time. In 1744 it was sold at Ay for 300 livres a cask. But half a century before people had begun to talk of "viu de Champagne mousseux." It became first known in 1686; its fame rose to its height in 1710-115, but abated a little subsequently, a suspicion having arisen that the wine was frothy because it was drugged. The discoverer of this champagne was Dom Perignon, a Benedictine of the Abbey of Hautvilliers, who found that wine bottled immediately after being made, and kept till May, would froth. This sort went a long while under his name; it used to be sold for 1,000 livres per quene of the capacity of 400 litres. Dom Perignon carried the secret of making white wine with red grapes away with him when he departed this life, 1765, at the age of 77.

AGES OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Grant is one of three Presidents of the United States who have passed their 50th birthday in the Executive office,—the other two being Mr. Polk, who entered the office about seven ing Mr. Polk, who entered the office about seven months before he was 50 years old, and Gen. Pierce, who became President in his 49th year. Gen. Washington was in his 58th year when he became President; John Adams was in his 62d; Jefferson in his 58th; Monroe in his 59th; John Quincy Adams in his 68th; Gen. Jackson in his 62d; Van Buren in his 63th; Gen. Harrison in his 69th; Tyler in his 53th; Gen. Harrison in his 69th; Tyler in his 53th; Gen. Harrison in his 63th; Lincoln in his 53d; and Johnson in his 57th year. Gen. Harrison was the oldest man ever elected to the Presidency, and Gen. Grant is the youngest. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams were in their 58th years when they entered the Presidency; Mr. Monroe completed his 59th year only fifty-five days after he became President; and

THE BEAUFFREMONTS.

THE BEAUFFREMONTS.

Paris Letter.

The Prince de Beauffremont has obtained another judgment against his wife, and this time a severe ope, if it can be executed. The tribunals declared the marriage of Mme. De Bibesco illegal, and ordered the Princess to give up the two girls to their father within a certain day, and to pay 500 francs a day for each day of time during the next two months, after which the Court would again take the matter into consideration. The time expired, and Mme. De Bibesco still clung to her girls. The Prince urged the Court to pronounce extreme measures against her, and has obtained a judgment condemning the Princess to bay 1,000 francs a day for the privilege of keeping her daughters with her. As one of the girls is only 11 years of age, this will make the respectable sum of 5,000,000 francs which the Princess De Bibesco will have to pay for keeping her child until the latter has reached her majority.

SCIENCE AND THE STAGE,
The London correspondent of a Liverpool daily writes: "Parisian theatrical folk, like English clerzymen, are inclined to sneer at Science. What, they are asking, has Science done for the stage! And the answer is, nothing worth having. The Parisian people declare that the scientists nave invented for them only two things,—the oxy-hydrogen light and 'Pepper's Ghost.' That last, having ceased to bewilder Londoners, is praised as a great schievement, and they proudly tell how Fechter discovered the secret. He saw that things upon the stage were reflected with the ghost, and, challenging Prof. Pepper with his theory, was admitted to the whole secret. The amusing part of all this goastly, however, is that 'Pepper's Ghost 'is now never seen on the stage, and the difficulty of realizing a ghost is still one of the unsolved problems which perplex theatrical managers. Nothing could be much worse than the ghosts which we have had in London lately. One structions imitation was of ghass, and was so poor that the people laughed. Another was a painted card-board, and at last a peculiarly-dressed man came on in the flesh. Here is a chance for 'materializing meditums!' If they can only train their spirits, the ghost of Haralet's father may actually make each particular hair to stand on end every night."

LADY WALDEGRAVE. New Fork Times London Correspondence.
It says something for the margin which a free country gives to genius when the son of a Jew litterateur rules England, and the daughter of country gives to genius when the son of a Jew litterateur rules England, and the daughter of a Jew vocalist leads the world of fashion and is the centre of Whig assemblies. The Countess of Waldegrave, wife of Lord Carlingford, is the daughter of Mr. Braham, an English tenor, who has visited the United States. Lady Waldegrave was his only daughter, and she was a woman of great beauty, and had a genius for society. She has had four husbands. With one exception each of the three deceased had a title, and each ofthem left her an estate. She is immensely rich, and has no children. She has adopted the daughter of one of her brothers, and this young lady possesses the family beauty and cleverness. She is destined to make a distinguished figure in society. Lady Waldegrave's principal residence is the Walpole palace of Strawberry Hill, on the Thames. Recently a novel called "Passion and Fashion," written by a semi-aristocrat, and published by Chapman & Hall, has obtained fictitious importance by affecting to deal with the leading incidents of her ladyship's life. But the imagination of the writer falls far short of the romance of the sober facts, and the book is only an ordinary story affect all. It has achieved a questionable auccess in Roman Catholic circles because it has been denounced by the Jesuita, who resent a travesty in its pages of a leading pricet of these and a residing in the west end of towar.

The Chief didn't see any joke in that; and the man pointed to his boots and continued:

"If a feller falls asleep in a saloon, and some one paints one of his boots red and the other blue, is that a joke?"

The Chief looked down at the novel "shine" and remarked that the boots should have been tipped with white to make a patriotic job of it.

"If a feller falls asleep in a saloon," continued the man, "and some one cuts off half of his goatee, pours varnish into his overcoat-pockets, and cuts a hole in the top of his new plug-hat, is that any joke?"

The Chief said he didn't see any joke in that; but the stranger's countenance suddenly melted, and he chuckled as if greatly pleased as he remarked:

"The toke ten the saloon." The fools thempty

remarked:

"The joke is on the saloon! The fools thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. I was awake all the time—ha! ha! ha! Don't you see the joke now?"

The Chief didn't see it, but the stranger laughed all the way out of the City-Hall and down to the rate.

THE DUC DECAZES.

New Fork World.

A poetical Irishman, who is not sure as t precisely how the Duc Decazes pronou name, expresses three several opinions

Next: The Juke Decases
Ates Roquefort chase.

And thirdly:
The Juke Decazes,
He lies like blazes.

The New York Tribune makes this neat application of an old story: "Mr. D. D. Field will arrive home after his Congressional career in much the same condition that ex-Gov. Weller, of California, found himself after having been shipwrecked. A friend met him in San Francisco and inquired if he had lost much. 'Lost everything, sir,' said Mr. Weller,—'everything but my reputation.' 'Governor, replied the friend, 'you travel with less baggage than any man I ever knew.'" Field's Condition.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATEVITH use of plano. ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
STRING HOUSE, GOOD FOR STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
STRING HOUSE GOOD FOR STATE-ST.

DOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROCMS FOR GEN theman, wife, and one child; north of Twenty third-st. and east of Wahash-av. Would like about; good rooms, and board must be first-class. Will b permanent if suited. Address E 25, Tribune affice.

MANT SOME CALCIMINING AND PAPER hanging door, and will pay in woves, a range, inware, or house furnishing goods. Address 27th, Tribune office.

NOTICE IS HERREN GIVEN THAT JOHN W. Dietz, Jr. (a minor) has left my house without any reasonable cause, and that I shall not pay any debit whatsoaver by him contracted. JOHN W. DIETZ, SR.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE!
An ingenious gemi. Prity objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ARBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$2.500 a year snot-gun free. For terms address. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

L ight Express or DEMOCRAT WAGON WARDS, 400 West Madison - W.

SALE-100 PEET OF BEST RE

and Madhon-ets., Socialo fiest, with S-story at well rented. A store on Clarkest, between Madhon and Mon-paying 10 per cens net on price. Store on leased ground on State-st., near Madhon. A. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st POB SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEME marbits-front house. No. 27 Throng-st. near Wa-ington, for \$6, 250; terms casy. Address 476 Fifth-

OR BALE-CHEAP-MY FINE RES Wheston, situated three blocks from on, on 3-acre block surrounded by stree Nesalla-CHEAL TIPE RESIDENCE AL
Wheaton, situated three blocks from railroad station, on 3-acre block surrounded by streets and a beautiful hedge; also, large clim, sugar-maple, black wainut,
and white sais shade trees, and covered with chickest
fruits of all kinds; also, 40 acres of jand under high cultivation, 7 acres in orchard, citiner together or separaie. This is a fine chance for any gentleman wanting
such a home. Address MOSES W.E.L.S., Wheaton, III.
Fhoto of dwelling can be seen at office of F. C. Wells,
Ilo South Cilncon-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE, RENT, OB EXCHANGE—HINSDALE,
Thouses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody;
fare only \$6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land
of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY A BRICK OR STONE FRONT dwelling, seven to ten rooms, modern improve-ments, West Side, good location, cheeps; none but weners need answer. Address, with full particular burdays. Net, Tribune office. TOUR GAYS. N. T. CIDURE Office.

WANTED — WE HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO
wishes a bome on the West Side. Is a WII pay all
cash if a bargain is defired; will not pay over 66, 500
must be between Lake and Congress, Centre-av. and
Lawite-sas. Is residy to close at case if maised.
TURNER & BOND. 102 Washington-as.

TO BENT-HOUSES. West Side,
TO BEST-BY GOODSIDGE & STOKES, REAL
Estate and House-Renting Agenta, 230 West Madi

Testate and House-Renting Agents, by Mashington-st.
The chree stone-front houses on West Washington-st corner Ads. Also
Three stone fronts, 10 rooms each, on Ads-st., adjoin in the slove; possession March 20, 1977.
House of 13 rooms, 264 West Randolph-st.
Ottage of 5 rooms, 265 Futer-st.
Here rooms second store, 225 West Indiana-st.
Here rooms account store, 225 West Indiana-st.
Houses rented and rents collected.

TO RENT-27 MARSHFIELD AV., 632 WEST VAL Buren-8t. Inquire at 138 fronth Clark-8., In bank TO RENT-2 HOUSES ON FULLY OK-8T., CORNEL and \$30 per month. Inquire at 60 Fullon-8t. To RENT-House of a Rooms During own out children; price, 335 per month. Inquire at 85

TO RENT—CHEAP, VERY CHEAP—POSSESSIO now or ist of May, three brick houses and bern with all modern improvements, 100 North Pearborn et, near Ohio; 716 and 720 North Franklin, corn Lincoln-av. and Wisconsin-at. Inquire at KNAUE BROS", corner Kinste and Clark, or at NEHOF & CO, 'S bank, 165 East Randolph-st.

PO RENT-THE ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT store and basement, State-st., next to corner of Tweirth, with L leading into Tweirth-st. T. A.JACK-SON, 580 State-st.

TO RENT-DURING SPRING AND SUMMER months, a nice store in best location on West Side, with fixtures and living rooms. Inquire at 31s West Madison-st.

Offices. TO RENT-OFFICES SINGLE OR EN SUITE, Front and rear, at moderate rates to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Rent free until May I. Also high basement office, at 46 and 48 South Clarket. SCOTE & GAUE, Room 3. TO RENT-THE BEST LOCATED, BEST LIGHTED, And most prominent office or salesroom in town Apply at 62 Lake-st., corner State.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO BENT - THREE ROOMS FOR below to a good and careful tenant. State price and address 7 48, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, STORES, AND flats centrally located. Have daily inquiries. Rents collected. References on application. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 128 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL. NOTHER CHANCE TO PURCHASE A SECOND hand plano, or organ, as following low prices: 500 will buy a good plano, made by Meyer. Second plano, made by Meyer. Second plano, made by Geo. Hews. 100 will buy a good plano, made by A. H. Gale. 100 will buy a good plano, made by A. Preston. 100 will buy a good plano, made by J. Preston. 100 will buy a fine carved case, made by Kimball. 100 will buy a fine carved case, made by Kimball.

2175 will buy a fine carved case, made by J. P. Hale. \$200 will buy a fine carved case, made by Wm. r. Emerson.

\$225 will buy a fine carved case, made by Wm. Knabe.

\$275 will buy a fine carved case, made by Hallet,

\$275 will buy a fine carved case, made by Hallet,

\$275 will buy a fine carved case, made by Hallet,

\$275 by 100.

Organs for \$25. \$30, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Organs for \$25, \$30, \$50, \$75, \$10.

Corner State and Adams sta.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—\$210 WILL BUY A HANDsome, spright planeforte, agrade and all the latest
improvements. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS
in the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-st.

\$2175 WILL BUY A HANDSOME 754 OCTAVE
comprovements. handsome caved legs and tyre. List
price \$753. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE BUSINESS BLOCK NOW Jented for \$2,000; will take a good farm or lower lands for squity. J. M. FESTANA, 123 Dearnborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW MINK SACQUE AND WOLF robe for furniture, carpet, dry goods, or groceries. Address N 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WISCONSIN LANDS AND MARBIE IN THE SECOND STATE OF THE SECON WANTED-CHICAGO WEST SIDE PROPERTY for valuable lots in Aurora and balance cash. Ad-dress M. A. ALLEN, 16 Option-av., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES. DARGAINS NEW LATEST SINGERS, 832; SING-er (mediums) 835; Howe (landper) 620; Singer No. 2 (manufacturing), 225; Victor, 830; Howe fami-ly, 440; W. & W., 815, 46 Madison-si, I), \$40; W. & W., \$15. 67 Madison-el.

POR SALE -SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, at from
\$15 to \$35. Money loaned on machines. Loan Office,
\$15 Clarket. Room 2, up-stairs.

VEW AND LATEST IMPROVED SINGER MAchines, not three weeks shose manufactured by
stewart; each machine bears his name; price, \$31 and
upward; attachment complete and warranted. N. F.
LARSEN, \$50 East Division-st.

INFORMATION OF THOMAS DALZELL WILL BE thankfully received by his sister. Address MAGGIE C, Tribune office. Papers piense copy.

PERSONAL—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, SO years pithout children, with aducation and references and the acquaintance of a gentleman of many and the contraction of the contracti

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—BIG PRICES PAID standard works of any kind. Call or at THAPIN'S, corner Medison and Dearborn size.

NURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDIS stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, I Mource-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annur

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE
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WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED - CLOTHING - CUTTER - A FIRST WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. SICOLL. the tailor, 181 South Clark-st. WANTED-TWO STEADY, GOOD CA makers; must understand to finish with no tools needed. Call at once. 164 Milwauks WANTED-A BODY-MAKER, COMPETENT OF COMP

WANTED-A BOY TO TEND A SMALL ENGI

no other need apply; \$25,000 invested. Address of an Eribane office.

WANTED-CANWASSER TO SEAL THE LITTLE Williams and the second of the secon WANTED-ACENTS IN THE CITY AND IN RV ery county in the Northwest, to self-cer portable wardrobe and arm. Sample of our wardrobe arm with full particulars, on receipt of 25 cents. Matroput itan Block, Boom 15. CHICAGO WARDROBE MFG WANTED-A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS address to canvass in the city on a salary. On the morning. Room 1, 71 Handoiph-sa. WANTED-28 GOOD AND RELIABE CANVAGE OF ALL ROOM 10, 87 and 80 East Washington-st.

WANTED-FEMALE MELP. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework; must be nest and orderly. Apply at COT Walsash av.
WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR A PANILT OP four persons; good home for a grt. Call at hoom 28. State and Madison sta., over drug alone. WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK WANTED-AT 277. WEST JACKSON-ST., GOOD WANTED-A NEAT GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK
and take care of children. Call at 241 Wifte-st. WANTED-A GOOD TOUNG GIRL FOR ORNER housework for family of two persons. Call at ; WANTED A THOROUGHLY-COMP.TENT GIRL for general house work; reference required. Cal to-day at 1136 Michigan av. WANTED-A GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL TO cook, wash, and from in a private family; refer ence required. Apply at 115 South Roberts. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLES woman to do general honework in a small at Wesbegan; reference required. Call at 460 Washington-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL LLOYD'S COM
Penholder, new notions, chromas, cir. AMEL
ICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19

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WANTED — PRACTICAL, SHIRTMAKERS WHO have Wheeler a Wilson's machines, to take the work to their homes. Good prices paid. WILSON BROS., 67 Weshington-st., up-stairs.

Monsekoepers.

Wanted-A 70Ung, Tidy, Intel.Ligent, And thoroughly competent housekeeper, Swade or German preferred, Call at 297 West Madison-at, upstars, between 10 and 12 to-day.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN A
grocery or tes store, or to assist in office or bookkeeping and make himself generally useful; low salary
expected, but best references given. Address 0 to
tribute office. SITUATION WASTERN BY A WATCHMAKER O. twenty years experience; has recommende be those he has worked for; want a steady place. As dress WATCH, 410 West Taylores.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GEBrman, railly English) as coachiman or to take ease of
horses. 128 East Kinzle-st., Hotel Danmark.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) as coachiman; can give best city reference. ddress V 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED - PERIAGI CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO O do general housework in a small family or second work. Please call at 83 Front-st. WORK. Please call at 85 Front-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN
Sair for general housework. Has got first-cleamelty
reference. Call at 606 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO
do housework, with an American family. Please
call Tuesday and Wednesday at 88 Superior st., corner
Sectavitic, busement.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work or as cook. Call for two days at 1176 Wabash-ay., baselinest door. SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER OR Chamber work by a widow lidy, stemper in the city. Address Z.S., Tribuna office.

Employment Agencies.
STUATIONS WANTED PAMILES IN WANT OF groud Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at 6. DUSKE'S office. 50 Milwackpe.ar.

FENANCIAL. A DVANCES ON HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER goods stored with OHICAGO STORAGE CO., 78 and 80 Van Bures at., near State; fairest rates. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at IAAUNDEST private office, 120 Ramolph-st., near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established ized.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBOUN-ST., HAY sums to sail.

Cis. 85,000 to lean at 8 per cents cash on hand. Other sums to suit.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BEAL ESTATE IN CHImiles. B. L. PEASE, Beaper, Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON CITY of the case and tening to the control of the control M. BARRERI, 120 Washington-et., Boom 33.

7 PER CENT-WE HAVE 530,000 TO LOAN IN
One, two, or three semes of 7 per-cent on control improved property funds here; can close at once. TURNER & BOND, 162 Washington-et.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "anysters" and "parties without responsibility" eighting the solidity to perform wants well knows to be filegal. You throw away time and money. Our facilities are not suppressed by any firm in the country. Divorces proqued according to law. Law office of P. MONTGOMERT, 15th Washington-sa. Room 12. Divorces produced according to law. Law office of Month of the Weshington as, Room 18.

Divorces Legally and Quietly of Domesta.

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THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 500 WEST MADE monthly payments; low prices; long time.

\$20 BUYS A MARRIE-TOP BUREAU.

Sio buys an elegant loungs,
so buys a handsome easy chair,
sa buys a handsome easy chair,
so ceans per yard buys a good carpet.
Si per yard buys a nedegant carpet.
Sio buys a handsome dreaming can.
Sio buys a handsome dreaming can.
Siz buys a handsome dreaming can.
Siz buys a shard with "Empire Bed."
A complete sicek of furniture, carpets, surves, or cry, etc., and houses furnished throughout on ha ments at bricks lower than the fewers.
FARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, SS West Malaco

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Orner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre-Haverly's Theatre.

Adelphi Theatre.

onroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety ente

BLAIR LODGE, No. 363, A. F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at Free Masons' Hall, 72 Monroe-st., to-day at 11 o elock sharp, o attend the funeral of Bro. M. Jansen. Visiting pretarea fraternally invited. By order of the W. M. C. W. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exinge yesterday closed at 95}.

oners McCapprey and Conty are establishing a dangerous precedent in refus-ing to serve on any committee with a memthe County Board, it will be necessary to educe the committee membership to a unit

The financial statement of the City Comptroller for the fiscal year 1876 is printed elsewhere in our columns this morning. Among the items of interest in the report that of llected taxes" will attract especial notice. It is earnestly commended to the attention and respectful consideration of the Legislature as a striking proof of the urgent ity which exists for such legislation as

Vice-President WHEELER has adopted an excellent rule with regard to official patron-age, and one which will inure to his own to serve their country for their own good, these parties must not expect him to plead their cause before the President. He will limit his influence in this regard to giv-ing an honest opinion regarding the appli-cant when the President may solicit it. Any anxious inquirers who may expect the Vice-President to interest himself further in their behalf will be doomed to disappointment.

The resignation of Simon Cameron as United States Senator from Pennsylvania was yesterday placed in the hands of Gov. HABTEANFT, and by him communicated to use Excussion, upon which will devolve the duty of at once filling the vacancy. Mr. Cameron's term would have expired March. 1879, and his voluntary retirement is under-stood to have been actuated by a desire to secure for his son, J. DONALD CAMEBON, ex-Secretary of War, the succession to his seat in the Senate. Present indications are that abuses in the exercise of this power to reguthe shrewd old man has calculated rightly, late the rates of transportation on railroads remain in the CAMERON family for some years to come.

Secretaries Evants and Schurz have been appointed a Committee of 140 to of appoint of rules to govern the subject of appointments, and among the changes in this direct tion which are certain to be recommended is a rule providing that the recommendations of members of Congres shall receive no consideration except when their opin ion is asked as to the qualification of persons under consideration with reference to appointment. There is every probability of the adoption and enforcement of such a rule, and it will be interesting to observe the effect of this radical reform of the Civil Service upon the Senators and Representatives who have hitherto usurped the prerogative of appointments.

PUY DE LOWE, a Bonapartist, to the life-Sen-atorship made vacant by the death of Gen. Changarnies, was brought about by a coa-lition of all the factions hostile to the Republic of France, and istherefore commented upon in London and Paris as a political event of grave significance. The alliance of the Bonapartists and Legitimists was to have been expected, but their success in securing the adhesion of the Orleanists, whose party leader, D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER, is the President of the Senate, and in thus accomplishdent of the Senate, and in thus accomplish-ing the defeat of the moderate Republican candidate opposed to DE Lows,—this has ex-cited astonishment nt and deep concern among the supporters of the Government.

Representations made by prominent South Carolina Republicans now in Washington are to the effect that the CHAMBERLAIN GOVwithout the presence of the Federal troops the State-House could not be held an hour, and HAMPTON'S authority would be supreme and unquestioned. The case seems to be hopeless for CHAMBERLAIN, who is said to be far weaker in line then PACKARD is in Louisians South Carolina than Packard is in Louisiana, and everything points to the probability of the éarly withdrawal of the military support by which alone HAMPJON is prevented from taking possession of the State-House and from exercising the remaining small fraction of the Gubernstorial functions from which he is now debarred.

The Chicago produce markets were active and irregular yes zerday, provisions being very weak. Mew. pork closed 60c per bri lower, at \$18.25@13.30 for April and \$18.47j@13.50 for May. Lard closed 25 @27je per 10f) ha lower, at \$8.92j@8.95 for April and \$9.05@9.07j for May. Mests closed je per h lower, at 4je for loose shoulders, 7c for short-ribs, and 7je for short-closes. Highwines were le lower, at \$1.04 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 1je lower, at \$1.22j for March and \$1.24 for April. Corn closed je lower, at 89je for March and 43c for M

March and 47½c for April. Hogs were quiet and closed weak, at 10@30c decline, at \$5.15 @5.25 for light and \$4.90@5.50 for heavy. Cattle were in good demand and were firm, with sales at \$2.75@5.25. Sheep were inactive and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.50 in green-

ation in that State.

the people will be thankful, for the increase

job of it when once it had the matter und

the matter is left by the ordinance pass

764, which is a larger number of votes than can be polled without subjecting the voters

to great inconvenience and loss of time. The

people of these seven wards will be apt to

provide a sufficient number of polling-place

Scarcely a day passes but the cable dis

patches contain accounts of fresh murders

strocities, and outrages perpetrated upo

Armenia, and Bosnia by the Turkish tax

gatherers and roving bands of Bashi-Bazouks.

In Bosnia a general massacre of Christians i

mminent at the hands of the fanatical

Mohammedans roused to a pitch of religious

frenzy by the appeals of the wandering

dervishes, and many are fleeing to Austria fo

efuge. The other side of the story is presented

by the ex-Englishman, Hobabt Pasha, now an Admiral in the Turkish navy, who, in a letter

in the London Times, contradicts these re-

ports, asserting that the country is quiet, life and property as safe as anywhere in Europe, and Christians are pursuing their avocations in safety. England, remembering that similar denials and assurances were

rors, will not be apt to put much faith in

Hobart Pasha's picture of profound tran-

THE GRANGER LAWS.

We have already, in commenting on the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the

Granger cases, pointed out the extent to

for that asserted by the same Court in the Dartmouth College case half a century ago. The New York Nation now undertakes to

point out possible dangers resulting from this judicial recognition of the power of the

think, but boldly charges, that the Legisla-

tures of the Western States are generally

composed of ignorant men, who care nothing

for property interests, and are apt to be le

away by popular feeling or by corrupt mo-tives. This, coming from a New York paper supposed to be familiar with legisla-tion, and especially railroad legislation in

New York and Pennsylvania, reads like an

extravagance rather than as a candid criti-

cism. After conceding that the decision of

the Supreme Court leaves the railroads of

this country in precisely the same position

towards the Government as the railroads of

all civilized countries, and that the Rail-

road Commission in England has pow-

in this country, and is in the regular exercis

of those powers, and that similar powers exist and are exercised elsewhere, it insists

that "nowhere except in the Western States

of the Union does such interference, or the

threat of it, excite alarmand depreciate the

property of stockholders. The reason of this is, that in no other civilized States is cor-

porate property, or any property, in any way

devoted to public use, exposed as it is in the

Western States to damage or depreciation

Granger laws were enacted to depreciate the

value and destroy the property of railroads in which stockholders had so largely in

vested. Nothing is more absurd. The peo-ple of the West have no feeling or interest

in the depreciation or destruction of railroad

property. On the contrary, they have shown their liberality to railroads in every possible

shape. The municipalities of the West have largely burdened themselves with debt to aid

these railroads. The Granger business was

a result and not a cause. The railroads had become oppressors. They had the monopoly

of transportation. Out of every four bushels of grain they took three for carrying the

other bushel to market. Where there was

but one road, the exactions were infamous;

where there were two routes at the choice of

the shipper, the two roads combined The local exactions and discrimination

were such as no railroad company in any civilized land outside the United States

would have attempted or would have been permitted to make. The theory was that stockholders should have large dividends;

that the roads were to feed and enrich

swarms of supernumerary officers; that, out of the least possible service, the greatest possible income should be collected; that repairs, construction, and maintaining the road, should be paid for by bonds, and for

each issue of bonds an equal issue of capital stock should be made. The stockholders,

getting their 10 or 12 per cent dividends, asked no questions. There was, therefore, an invocation of that power which it is ad-

written on the theory that the

through gusts of popular pass

ers of interference with the working

railroads such as do not exist

which these decisions about the Legislat of constitutional power by State Legislat

plentifully forthcoming previous to

official investigation of the

when a simple request would have se

wonder why their Aldermen neglected to

The NICHOLLS Legislature at New Orleans yesterday adopted resolutions warmly ap-proving the Southern policy of President HAYES' Administration, and pledging earnest the exhibit: No. of Amount of companies. bonds.
Defaults before 1873...... 37 \$134,684,600 (the panie). co-operation with the effort to restore con-30...
Defaults in 1874....
Defaults in 1875....
Defauits in 1876.... ce and fraternal relations among the people, and to secure protection to life and liberty in Louisiana. It is now prac-ically settled that the NICHOLLS \$2, 175, 000, 000 slature will not enter upon the election of a United States Senator. leave the field free to KELLOGG, of whose admission, under these circumstances, there would be scarcely a doubt. The withdrawal

Here is a substantial annihilation of nearly of all opposition by the Louisiana Demo-crats to the admission of Kellogo, and the one thousand millions of the capital stock of these railroads, because the roads and property adjournment of the Legislature without choosing a contestant to his seat, is a point gained toward the adjustment of the compliwill hardly equal in value the amount of bonded indebtedness. Thousands of miles of railway which have managed to pay interest on bonds have long since ceased to pay dividends on stock, and much railroad For what the Common Council has done in increasing the voting facilities in Chicago stock once paying 8 to 10 per cent dividend has now but a nominal value. This is the was sorely needed; but it is to be regrette result, not of Granger laws, but of the riotous and reckless way in which railroads have been managed. The collapse in the vested property of railroad stockholders was due to onsideration. The addition of twelve voting precincts is good, but the addition of three times twelve would have been better. As the failure of the credit business, to the failure of the manufacture of bonds, and the watering of stocks. The Nation thus deyesterday, there are seven wards in which picts the possible danger of the future: the average number of votes to a precinct is largely in excess of what it should be for the convenience of the voters; seven wards in which the average is from 670 up to

taken for that purpose. We condense the figures from the Age, and the following

\$814, 416, 265

4, 775, 000, 000

picts the possible danger of the future:

What is to be feared from the decision of the Supreme Court is not any immediate attack of the State Legislatures on railroad property, but a strong stimulus to threatening legislation hereafter, or, in other words, the practice known as "striking," on the part of the tribe of impecunious politicians who form the noisier and more active element in State Legislatures, and the consequent deepening of the corruption which already marks the relations of the great railroad companies with these bodies. Nothing could well be more unfortunate for the best interests of the West than that the establishment of the State supremacy over the roads, beyond further question or appeal, should result in the surrender of the roads by the people to even fiful extortion at the hands of the politicians. All that the West most needs and most values must come from the well-settled faith of the people all over the world who have money to lend or invest that its State legislation is, in all that relates to property, stable and sober-minded, and that no-body who lets his money get within the jurisdiction of the State Government has to fear the imposition of unforeseen, or onerous, or unfair conditions on his enjoyment of it.

This is more imaginary than substantial.

This is more imaginary than substantial. The same people who, after long years of extortion, compelled unwilling Legislatures to extend the protecting power of the Government between the monopolies and their victims, will as readily protect the railroad corporations against unjust exactions by the Legislature. The people never buy legislation. The history of American legislation does not furnish precedents where the Legislatures have voluntarily taken sides for the public against the great corporations. The people of the West will giadly compromise, that, if the railroads will not corrupt the Legislature, the people will not do so. No man need fear for his property in railroads so long as those railroads recognize and act upon the principle that the true interest of both public and corporation is for the latter to depend for profits on the magnitude of their business and not upon the exteriorate
business or uner rates. Better run one hundred trains within a given time at a profit of 10 per cent over and above all possible cost, than to run only ten trains at a profit of 50 per cent on the whole cost of the service performed. The interest of creditors, stockholders, and of the public are to be best promoted by an increase of the railway service, and each increase of business should permit an addition to the net earnings of the corpo-

PROPOSED REOPENING OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

A dispatch has been sent from Rome announcing a disposition upon the part of the Pope to reopen the Vatican Council. The dispatch is not authoritative, but, even if it were so, there is little prospect that the Council will convene again. There are two very good reasons why the Pope will decide that it is inexpedient. In the first place, the College of Cardinals, to whom the Pope has addressed certain queries relative to the Council, has already intimated that the reopening would be inexpedient, and in consemence of this declaration the Pone has die tributed for study the questions left undecided by the Council, with the view of ascertaining whether he has the authority to solve part of the Holy Father, when it is remempered that the late Vatican Council decided that in matters of faith he was infallible. There are not wanting good reasons why the Cardinals should oppose a reopening of the Council. There are some of them who regard the decrees of that Council with alarm. There are others who remember how they were "bulldozed" by the extreme Ultramonanes, and all of them know well enough how completely they were compelled to abandon what they considered their own privileges and prerogatives in favor of the Papacy.

After having been once dragooned in this fashion, it is not very likely that they would consent to a second operation, especially when the objects for which the Pope desires the Council reopened can be solved by him, he having been declared infallible, Again, he Vatican decrees have brought some of the Cardinals into sharp collision with the temporal power, which, as in the case of Germany, cares not a whit for dogmas, and ruthlessly throws them one side when they conflict or interfere with the authority of the Government. Hence it has come that some of the Church authorities have been fined, some have been driven off, and others have been mprisoned for not yielding obedience to emporal laws and advising others to defy

the life of the present Pontiff. The most cogent reason, however, why the Pope will not reopen the Council is, that the meeting of 1870 accomplished all that it was called to do. It was summoned for the special purpose of proclaiming the dogma of in-fallibility, and when, after eight months of discussion and wrangling, the decree was forced down the throats of the recusants by the Papal police and threats of arrest, and was declared, the Council was prorogued. If called together again, the Vatican would not have the same temporal means of influence now that it had then. The Rome of 1877 is not the Rome Mepublican, inderses the policy.

The same difference of opinion prevails limited is exercised by the Government of mitted is exercised by the Government of and \$1.22 for April. Corn between at 30 for March and 43c costs closed is higher, at 32 for for March and 43c costs closed is higher and 43c costs closed in the same temporal means of influence now that it had then. The Rome of 1877 is not the Rome of 1870. The atmosphere is freer. For instance, the Church could not seize the writings of the opposition from the Post-Office as then. It could not imprison an Archibacter is released on the form of the State to fix a maximum of rates to be charged for transportation. The Granger laws, however, had but little effect in reducing the value of railthank and the same temporal means of influence now that it had then. The Rome of 1870 is not the Rome of 1870. The atmosphere is freer. For instance, the Church could not seize the writings of the opposition from the Post-Office as then. It could not imprison an Archibacter in the form of the could no

em. There is, therefore, very good reason

to believe that they will never consent to a

reopening of the Council,-at least during

the railroads were managed was exploded by the panic. The Railroay Age of March 8 gives us some particulars of the investments in the defaulting railroads in the United States. Most of these railroads have been of infallibility having been declared, and the of infallibility having been declared, and the political dogmatism of Bismanck having banded the Church together to support it, there is no particular reason why the Pope should desire a reopening, especially since the dogma itself makes the Pope infallible in deciding every question that might be brought before it. If the Pope is the only subjected to foreclosure, or steps have been proper authority to solve questions of the Papacy, why call a Vatican Council to do

> PRESIDENT HAYES SOUTHERN POLICY. President HAYES' Southern policy is al-ready beginning to bear fruit. It is just the kind of fruit, too, that was expected and desired of it. It receives about an equal meas ure of approval and condemnation from what has been known as the Confederate element of the South. This is a vast improvem over the united, solid, and uncompromising opposition of the native whites throughou Southern States, which has for some years been made to everybody and everything connected with the Republican party. It is also better, we believe, than would have been a united approval on the part of the Southern Democrats. There has been but one white man's party in the South for years; there are indications now that there will be two. The extremists, made up of the old fire-eating Democrats and original Secessionists, will be likely to range themselves on one side and refuse to accept the conciliatory policy, and the old-time Whigs and the new who did not go into the Confederacy voluntarily, but merely because their section forced them into it, will greet joyfully the prospect of good-feeling being restored. This division among the white men of the South, as white men at the North are divided into parties, i just what is needed. There will then be no solid organization on a sectional basis to op-pose whatever emanates from the North, and the negro in politics will be conciliated, and taken care of, and divided between parties in much the same manner and for the same reason that the foreign day-laborers of the North are cared for. The color line and the sectional line will be blotted out by the

This useful disintegration of parties at the South is likely to show itself more conspicuously for the present in Tennessee than in any other Southern State. It has been going on there to some extent for a year or more Andrew Johnson's election to the Senate d veloped the old antagonism between con servatives and extremists, and Kry's struggle for the succession to Jonnson's place kept it alive. There could be no better State for this political pioneering. It is centrally lo-cated, and its example will naturally impress the States around and about it. Key's ac ceptance of a Cabinet position under HAYES has widened the distance between the fire eaters and the moderates. The Memphis Appeal, which is the old Confederate organ, reads Mr. Key out of the Democratic party, and abuses him in the following style:

DAVID M. KEY has received the reward of th treachery he developed eight months ago. Repu-diated by the Legislature of his own State, he has been driven to geek the support of the party he has denounced, utterly bankrupt in politics, with no denounced, utferly bankrupt in politics, with no future, an apostate to his party and an ingrate to his friends who have defended his political integrity, he may be excusable for seeking the shelter and the patronage of the party that has defamed and persecuted his people. A few hungry was excharge, ready to take service in the party that pays the most, will indorse the treachery of here have the reacher of but with the honest masses, the true and re-Democracy of the South, his course wil find no favor. As Postmaster-General, the crea-ture of a usurper, sycophants and parasites will swarm and cringe about the seat of ill-gotten power, but KEY will live to learn by experience the grace he has brought upon a name once honored

Naturally this sort of language applied to man who served in the Confederate army, who has always held a high and honorable position among his own people, and who counts his friends by the hundreds and his supporters by the thousands, excites resent ment and strengthens the Conservatives. As a result, the business men of the principal cities in Tennessee have held and are holding meetings at which Mr. Key's course is approved and the hope expressed that the new policy will be successful. The Memphis Avalanche, whose editor was also a high officer in the Rebel army, but who represents that large class of Tennessee people who voted against secession, has his say and says

plainly: There is a so-called Republican faction in the North, and a so-called Democratic faction in the South, whose actions imply that both are opposed to a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of to a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of peace, good will, and the perfect equality of both sections, if, as one result, there shall come a reor-ganization of political parties. It is this Northern so-called Republican faction which now seeks to thwart the Southern policy announced by the Pres-ident in his inaugural address and in the selection of his Cabinet. And it is this Southern so-called Democratic faction which seeks to thwart the same policy by denouncing Southern Conservatives or Democrats for accepting office under the Federal Administration. If the object of these two fac-Administration. If the object of these two fac-tions of irreconcilables be not a partisan object, will some one define it? . . We do not charge these so-called Democratic obstructionists with lack of patriotism. No doubt they mean well; but they show the same lack of wisdom displayed a few years ago in attempting to commit the South to unalterable opposition to the constitutional amendments as a test of Democracy. They are imply blind as bats.

Here is the issue, and each side will grow warmer in the discussion and get further apart as it proceeds. In Nashville, the sitnation is much the same as in Memphis. The Age, the Confederate organ, says of Mr. KEY:

For months we have had misgivings with regard to the genuineness of his Democracy. His conduct in the Senate of the United States was not. it all respects, in accordance with Democratic teach-ings; and his speeches before the people of Ten-nessee, when he was a candidate for United State Senator, were not characterized by any very strong and decided devotion to the Democratic party. He had much to say about the high char perty. He had much to say about the high character of Mr. HAYES, and but little to say concerning
the high character of Gov. TILDEX. We expressed
our views of his course in this respect at the time,
and was the only Democratic journal in East Tennesseee that did so. We did not look upon him as
an out-and-out Democrat, but, on the contrary,
as exceedingly soft, and playing into the hands of
the Radical party for further promotion.

But the Assessment of the Radical party of retrieved to

But the American, as much a Democratic newspaper as the Age, takes precisely the opposite view, and frankly says of Mr. Key that "His honesty and fealty are unques tioned and his character unblemished, while he has possessed in a remarkable degree the faculty of attaching men to him as personal friends without regard to party ties. He is a Domocrat, appointed as a Democrat, and his Dimocrat, appointed as a Democrat, and his acceptance of the position will be indorsed, we believe, unanimously by the people of Tennessee." Browslow, though a radical Republican, indorses the policy.

The same difference of opinion prevails

ton News accepts the Cabinet appointments "as a most gratifying application of the lofty principles proclaimed by the President," and principles proclaimed by the President," and cries "Well done!" The Augusta Constitu-tionalist insists that the South shall remain solid, and announces that any Southern man of prominence who identifies himself with HAYES' policy "does so at his peril," while the Galveston News indorses the Cabinet, and finds in it the sincere hope of "an efficient and wholesome Administration." So throughout the entire Southern press is found the same alternation of approval and disapproval, which indicates that the wedge has entered, and that the Solid South, which meant solid native whites against the carpetbaggers and negroes, will gradually and easily relapse into much the same party divisions that prevailed before the War. to be hoped, and there is some reason to believe, that the Louisville Courier-Journal reflects the sentiments of the majority of the Southern people when it says:

Judge KEY will be sustained by the best part of the South in accepting a position in President HAYES' Cabinet. Here and there in the South may be found some person or journal that will raise an outery against such a step, but, for the most part, such objections will come from those who have some personal objection against Judge KEY because of past political difference, or from some hotcause of past political difference, or from some hot-heads who discover in the event an opportunity for popular agitation. The South is not so mad as to reject overtures of conciliation. The Southern people do not propose to sell out to any party for favors, but there is something more than party politics in the Southern situation, and, if Mr. Hayes means well toward that section, his good intentions will certainly not meet with opposition from that quarter. from that quarter.

GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Nearly two years ago Gov. Tilden ap-WILLIAM M. EVARTS, E. L. GODKIN, JAMES C. CARTER, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, JOHN A. LOTT, SIMON STERNE JOSHUA M. VAN COTT. HENRY F. DIMOCK, and SAMUEL HAND, to devise a plan for improving the government of cities. This Commission has recently made a long, exhaustive report which considers (1) the principal abuses of the existing system of municipal govern ment, (2) the causes that are to blan these abuses, and (3) the best remedies to be suggested.

1. The great evils of municipal governmene in this country are the accumulation of permanent municipal debt and excessive increase of the annual expenditure for or-dinary purposes. New York is a conspicuous and useful instance of both these evils. In 1840 the debt of New York City was about \$10,000,000. The ratio of increase was 20 per cent during the next decade, 50 per cent during the next, and 400 per cent during the next, while the last six years have added \$40,000,000, and the debt is now in round numbers the enormous sum of \$140,000,000, requiring annually upward of \$9,000,000 to pay the interest. The increase in appropriaions for current expenditure has been large and steady, notwithstanding the immens sums borrowed for that purpose. Between 1850 and 1860 the rate of taxation increased 300 per cent. In 1810 the taxes raised for ordinary expenditures amounted to about one half of 1 per cent on the value of taxable property and \$1.25 per capita. In 1837 it was at the rate of only \$2 to each inhabtant. But in 1877 the annual expenditure, ncluding interest on debt and the Redemption Fund, is \$17,603,399, and requires tax-rate of nearly 2 per cent on valuation and \$20 for each inhabitant

2. Among the principal causes enumerated by the Commission as having led to this reckless extravagance are incompetent and unfaithful governing boards and officers, the introduction of State and national politics into municipal affairs, and the assumption by the Legislature of direct control of local afthey have been had the cities of the State enjoyed the services of competent and faithful officers. As to the influence of national politics, they believe that the great prizes which induce the office-seekers to hold their parties together in the cities, and the parti-san habit which is so strong with most men, have led to overlooking fitness and honesty in the selection of local officials. The interfer of the Legislature is deprecated because its members have not the time to examine into local wants, nor the knowledge of details, and because they are manipulated by cliques

and rings. 3. As to the remedy for existing evils, which is the most important feature of the consideration, the Commission reject as inadequate or ill-advised the various propositions that a system of laws be constructed for the more certain and severe punishment of malfeasance in office, the greater interference or absolute non-interference of the Legislature, the State limitations of debt and taxation, the concentration of power in the Mayor, any scheme of systematic Civil-Service reform in cities, and the hope of increasing popular interest in the affairs of local government. All these remedies have been tried from time to time without success, and the Commission set forth at length their reasons for doubting the efficacy of any one or all of them com bined. They then proceed to the suggestio of their own remedy, which is based upo an existing law in New York for the govern ment of a large number of incorporated villages. All the conspicuous evils of municipal government are connected with the adminis-tration of the finances. Now, in some 120 rillages of New York State, the law provider that appropriations and propositions to raise taxes shall not be made except upon approval by vote of those citizens who are iable to be assessed for such tax. This system could not be applied to large cities in the same way, but the Commission that the same principle can be maintained and the same purpose carried out by providing that a representative body intrusted with the administration of the finances shall be elected by the taxpayers alone. They propose a constitutional scheme which shall include the following features: First-The delegation of the entire busi

First—The delegation of the entire vasiness of local administration to the people of the cities free from legislative interference therewith, reserving to the State its function of making the general laws under which the local affairs are to be administered, and also a supervision of the manner

f administration.

Second—A chief executive officer, clothed with Second—A chief executive officer, clothed with the authority of general supervision, and with the unfettered power to appoint the other principal executive officers, except those two (the chief financial and chief law officers) whose duties immediately affect the matter of the public expenditures, and with the power of removal, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

Third—A Board of Aldermen clothed, as now, with all the legislative powers, except such as relate to taxation and expenditure, and elected, as at present, by the people.

Fourth—A separate body, called the Board of Pinance, to be elected by tax and rent payers, with such powers only as relate to taxation, expenditure, and debt, its principal functions being to determine the amount of the annual expenditure, and to appropriate it to its various objects and purposes. The asseat of this body is made requi-

site to the appointment of the chief fin

Fifth—A detailed plan, designed to be complete in steelf, for securing efficiency, order, and fra-gality in the financial administration, and to be executed by the Board of Finance. Its main features

of money requisits to be expended for all objects
and purposes, and what part thereof is to be raised
by taxation, and the levying of the latter sum.

and purposes.

3. The certain realization of the entire and

3. The certain realization of the entire amount appropriated by compelling the relevying of deficiencies in the collection of taxes.

4. The prohibition of any expenditure beyond the sums appropriated by making all contracts or engagements in excess thereof void.

Sixth—A further enforcement of the maxim, "Pay as you go, "(by a prohibition against borrowing money or incurring debt, except under certain specified conditions not likely to arise often.

The Commission have elaborated their plan so far as to submit a draft of a constitu tional amendment and a law covering the entire ground, and including some other ele ments of protection not enumerated in the above abstract, and ask that the Legislature submit the constitutional amendment re-quiring the passage of a general law that shall meet the requirements of their plan. It is to be hoped the distinguished ability of the gentlemen who have given two years' consideration to the subject, the necessity for municipal reform, and the intrinsic merit of much they suggest, may lead to a proper agitation of the subject and prompt action in a practical way.

A LIFE AND A DEATH.

umphs, strange vicissitudes, restless turmoil, and final misery, has gone to her last rest. In her palmy days, thousands flocked to see her. She had a long train of admirers. She was courted and petted, the cynosure of the play-goers, the centre of dramatic adoration. She had her day of dazzling success and then came the storms of pitiless fate. An injudicious marriage with a strolling musician brought its train of almse and broke her down. The people tire'l of the Lady of the Camellias. Friends and admirers fell off. Her husband deserted her. The money she had earned was squandered, and at last poor, friendless, homeless, obscure, half-crazed, clinging with all a mother's great love to her child Buot, she died in her garret with only her doctor to attend her and this little Bijou to watch and weep over her. On Sunday she was taken to her last resting place in Greenwood, where, after life's fitful fover, she sleeps we fl.

Her obsequies as well as the manner of her life have their less ms. After years of loneliness and obscurity, friendlessness and mis-ery, the residence of the dead actress is thronged with people. The room is strewn with flowers and floral designs at great expense and with great profusion. She attired in a rich robe of silk. Her casket is rich'y ornamented with silver. Fifty carriages take the friends of the dead actress to the Little Church Round the Corner. One carriage might have taken her friends to her rooms a day or two before. A vast crowd swarms about the Little Church unable to guin admission. Trained singers chant the funeral hymns as the casket is taken up the aisle, preceded by the clergy in flowing robes of white and purple. It was a brave funeral, a handsome pageant, a befit-ting remembrance of the lonely woman. No one will begrudge it. Wath all her feilings and all her eccentricities she deserved well of her profession and of the public. But would it not have been more decorous if some of this remembrance and sympa-thy had been given to her in her hours of want and loneliness? Its was said of an English poet who died in the most abject povfairs. The Commission, after a thorough review of the improvements and benefits, express the belief that the debt and expenditures would not have been one-third what in her life like a benediction from Heaven. Funeral pomp and lar gess were of little ac-count when she had done with this world, which had done so little for her in the dark days of her life. It might have been of value

in the line of posthumous dramatic advertis-The close of MATILDA HERON's life has its lesson for the living members of her profession. In the palmy days of her career she made money rapidly. The pecuniary results of her representations of *Camille* alone, had they been prudently husbanded and judiciously invested, would have placed her beyond the danger of want, had she lived far beyond the three-sor re-and-ten, but she died in her maturity pen niless. . She made money rapidly and spent it rapidly, like the major ity of her profession, for which there is no sufficient reason. It is the way of the world outside of the stage to anticipate the coming of age, and by frugality and economy to lay

up something against the rainy day. If there is any class in the community upon whom this should be incumbent it is the actor, since his profession is peculiarly liable to change and accidents growing out of the fickleness of public tastes and opinions and after a certain age he may lose his popularity, and must then be thrown upon the world with no preparation or aptitude for the world's employments. In the ordinary term of an actor's professional career it is possible for him to provide against future contingencies, and yet the majority of actors, desiring to be considered dashing fellows, free-hearted and open-handed, Don Casar de Bazons and Charles Surfaces, spend as they go, and if they live to retire from the stage find themselves stranded without money, occupation, or friends, struggle along to the end, and are buried at the expense of public charity. The world of the stage is a world by itself. Its life, its experiences, its tradi-tions, its laws, and its society have little in common with the great world of reality. It would be well for thera, however, to borrow one of the world's homely maxims and lay up something against the rainy day, for there comes a time when the Kings and Queens of the mimic world must abdi-cate their crowns, when Viola and Beatrice must meet the pelting storms, and even the Lady of the Camellias find that her flowers have lost their charm.

The National Republican at Washington strongly urges the appointment of ex-Confederate and ex-Judge Campbell to the Supreme Bench, vice Judge Davis, elected Senator. His

Bench, vice Judge Davis, elected Senator. His claims are thus presented:
Judge Campbell resigned his position on the Supreme Isench at the breaking out of the Rebellion and joined the Confederacy. He has been practicing law in New Orleans since the surrender, and was one of Tillian's counsel before the Electoral Commission. His mental faculties are somewhat impaired by age, but his political disabilities have been removed.

Impaired mental faculties is scarcely such a recommendation as will

recommendation as will commend him to recant place on the Bench. If the Pres vacant piace on the Bench. It also treatest intends to fill the vacancy with a Southern man, there is little doubt that he will appoint Gen. Brisrow, who is a fine lawyer, and whose mental faculties are sound and vigorous. No more popular Southern appointment could possibly be made. If the place is to be filled by a person in this District, Judge Daumann entitled to the office by all the proper rules

The Baltimore American, a star The Baltimore Americas, a staunen, radio Republican journal, speaking of the dim-and embarrassing questions presented to the Chief Executive for adjustment in the Louis

ans and South Carolina cases, says:

Thus far the overshadowing authority of the United States has saved the Packana and Characteristics. United States has saved the Packan and Caranal Link of Vernaments from summary extinct. They have been permitted to maintain a cort precarious existence, sade by side with their rivia and to go through the empty forms of passing uses statutes and making empty proclamatics. But this anomalous condition of affairs must consider the state of the same for the state of the same form ments must go to the wait, and the authority of the other must be respected by the whole people. President Grant did not care to take the responsibility of designating which of the de facto Governors should be sustained by the Federal authority, and he turned over the difficult task to his mecasor in office. President HATES cannot that the responsibility, and must make a decision of the state of the same for the resident is not permitted to decide which Governor has a valid title to the office (that went to determine whether a State Government for wait to stand alone shall be propped up for four years by Federal bayonets.

The Vicksburg Herald sustains the tive course pursued by Mr. Laman in the art tration case. Mr. B. B. Douglass, M. C., Virginia, it may be recollected, went over a nounced him as a traitor to his party, and a one who had sold out to get his title in the 8state. Upon a repetition of the offense, Lama proceeded to inflict personal punishment on Mr. DOUGLASS, when CAULFIELD and others inter-

DOUGLASS, when CAULFIELD and others interfered. Commenting of this altercation, the Herald remarks:

We don't know the nature of Mr. Lawan's marks, but we do know that his action in regard to the Presidential question meets the views of a large majority of the people who sent him to Washington. The Northern Democrats got up the Electoral law as a peace ful solution of the question, because they had no stomach for light, and Mr. Lawan did perfectly right to vote for it. After it became the law, there was no sense in a childian and factious opposition to it. It is true, perhaps, that the Democratic party could have secured a new election, but it is very questionable whether the country would have been benefited by one. We feel very confident the South would not.

ring who undertook to thwart and defeat the policy of the new President at the threshold of his Administration. The Indianapolis Journal, which is always pretty closely in accord with the

Senator, says:

The Journal confesses itself unable to find any justification for the hasty course pursued by a few Republican Senators during the last few days. The people who elected President Hayes want him to have a fair chance and a fair trial. They have no aympathy with the personal piques or grudges of individual Senators which would induce them to the present of the pres individual Senators which would induce them to offer a factious opposition at the very threshold of his Administration and before he has distinctly in-dicated his policy on a single national question. So far as it can be gathered from his inaugural message and his Cabinet appointments, it meets with the hearty approval of all who recognize the true causes of the Republican party's narrow es-cape from defeat last November, and who believe that its promises of practical reform should be carried out in good faith.

The Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.) was not favor The Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.) was not favorably impressed with the attempted Senatorial raid on President Harrs. It remarks:

But the Senators who are heading this ill-advised, dishonest, and dishonorable raid against the fulfillment of their own and the pledges of the Republican party, and who are leagued together in a concerted effort to battle the reforms which the President has determined to inaugurate, will speedly ind themselves the victims of their own issans folly and dishonesty. The simple truth is, that whatever the party leaders mean, the people are they are determined at all hazards to secure it. Above all, they are tired and disgusted with the endless turnoil at the South, and they are dopt the assurance of the Republican pistform that "the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Urion" is a duty to which the country, as well as the Republican party, "is sacredly piedged."

DONN PIATT, who advocated the assess of President HAYES and was indicted therefo and let out on bail, has got over his scare suff ciently to resume his vilification. In the last Capital he announces that no Democratic Sen-ator had set foot in the White House since March 4. A Washington dispatch of yesterday says: "The pressure at the White House to see the President is very great, a large majority of those seeking interviews being applicants for office. Several Southern Democratic Senators

JOSEPH MEDILL, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUXE, it was currently reported at Locax's room to-night, is to be tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is stated to-night, with great

more of Logan's scalp than has already been lifted, and therefore would have no use of the Indian Commissionership. The ex-Senator can safely discontinue his "current report" and take one of the first-class missions if tendered to

The Charleston (S. C.) News offers this explanation of the reason of the appoin

ex-Senator KEY:

Why was he selected to represent the South in the Cabinet? His loyalty to the South cannot be impeached; but he is a national man, a Conservative Democrat, whose liberality of sentiment commends him to the Republicans. This, we presume, is why he is taken and others are left. Auditar-Democrat could not have been chosen; and it is moderate Democrats like Senator Kay who by sticking to a bad bargain, enabled the Efectoral votes to be counted before the 4th of March.

will "cross the line" at twenty-two minutes past 6 o'clock next Tucsday morning (March 20), Chicago mean time. The moon will then be five days and nine hours old. Next Friday morning Venus will be one-third of a degree north from Saturn.

PERSONAL.

The Springfield Republican says that the Prident, Vice-President, and every member of

The Queen of England's visit to Germany is now set for April. Her Majesty will go to Baden-Baden and Cobourg, where she will meet the En Empress of Germany.

The French critics and that Sheridan's Joseph Surface is an imitation of Moliere's Turtufe,—a discovery which is entirely original, so far as

heard from. Joseph Surface was only a prig; Turtufe was a hypocrite. George William Cartis is one of the best-please men in the country with the triumph of the ne Administration. His speech of last Thursday! response to a serenade is described as "one of the happiest efforts of his life."

happiest efforts of his life."

One thing that opened Mr. Blaine's eyes was the scoring he received from the Philadelphia papers. He used to be spoken of in that city as something more than human, but since the 4th of March he has been considered something less.

The London Times departed from its usual custom in printing an obitnary of the late John Oxenford. It did not do so much even for Mowbray Morris. Probably Mr. Oxenford was fortunate is having ceased his active connection with the paper.

A French cook in New York has smed his mistrate. A French cook in New York has sued his mistres for money alleged to be due. He was paid \$40 pt week, and, on account of the smallness of his compensation, claimed \$2.50 for every extra plet of work that he was required to do, such as cook

ing out of hours, etc.

An American authoress was recently asked a subscribe something to a statue of George Sand. She agreed to do so on condition that the pedeste be furnished with a statuette of each of the lady lovers. It was decided that no ordinary pedeste would be large enough for the purpose, and the offer was declined.

would be large enough for the purpose, and offer was declined.

When Charles Summer proposed to undertake a lecturing-tour after the Boaton fire, in order to recover his losses, Mr. Henry L. Pierce said to him, "Don't take the trouble," and draw up a check for the amount mentioned. Summer, though usually no gift-taker, accepted his friend and the \$5,000 in the sense intended, and never went.

Mr. Cyrus Field used to be frequently praised in London for his philanthropy, but the correspondent of the Boston Acceptions any there has londent of the Boston Acception and the been a suspicion that he was not so philanthrop as speculative. The same authority intimates the Mr. Field made as much money when each of the tables broke as when the last one was ancessful laid. It is said that a person once recalled to his some of the fine speeches he had made about it civilizing mission of the telegraph when the serior of the fine speeches he had made about it civilizing mission of the telegraph when the serior of the fine speeches he had made about it civilizing mission of the telegraph when the serior of the fine speeches he had made about it civilizing mission of the telegraph when the serior of the fine speeches he had made about it civilizing mission of the telegraph when the serior of the fine speeches he had made about it civilized the serior of the first the s

was so high as to interfere wayon he arowed that large genial to him than fine self must be said, is no respect; and, as to the chathe breaking of the first ought to give evidence in the will be likely to call it to acc Some members of Congress be humiliating for them to get erat, to arrange for appoint the Congressmen," inquires lican, "go to Mr. Key or ' to arrange for appoints nts are the Executive's be The Emperor of Brazil

Seward, in his autobiograths press, tells of the training hood for a diplomatic career, cows to pasture and bring grain to mill; bring the lime the errands of the family his elder brothers being to them to be withdrawn from the comments. The very severe notice of blography in the Boston Advantage from her position on the sla half a century ago. The mais 352, 353, and 354 of the ante seems possible, though, that should now attack a dead wan Abolitionist.

It seems that student-suiprevalent just now. In ad Schwerdtfager, of Cornell, a have been among recent saie of Prof. Colvin, of the Ohio a recent graduate of Philli Walter P. Thompson, esteem and a perfect specimen of George C. Wheeler, of Duncame insane from overstudy. "Nicolas, or Nicolas," we the New York Page. "Nicolas, or Nicolial," we to the New York Poet, "is we should unite her fortunes a operatic tour throughout the possibly, after her London er ed, the pair mar conclude the engagement. It is said that the dal concerning Patti and Nicothe doors of fashionable socie and to make future admission any opera-singer."

Mr. John Ozenford, late, di any opera-singer."

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London Times, was not, as st
yesterday, entirely self-taugh
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gifted, of the pupils of Mr. S
centric teacher of high qualifi
tempted to dissuade Oxenfore
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matio taste, however, was de his beart was not given to oth The disruption of the Publis otherwise known as the sche casioned no large amount of country, although it pretends interests of the public. The p could never be won over to sentiment against the Boar strong that it could not stand strong that it could not stand nre. A correspondent of the who signs himself "Books however, that there was neve Board to regulate the sale of it cheapest books in the country cisco and handed it to the fati cisco and handed it to the fatt he stood in the audience whill mained on the stage. "Wha asked the main. "A coin, pa little girl. "What sort of a coin, papa." "Can you tell came from?" "China, papa, out a pause. Olive Logan was man abould know the coin, ev-in his hands and inspected it, not so common in London as t cisco. It is gratifying to know that

It is gratifying to know that of the late Mr. Peabody to the been judiciously administered the Trustees shows that the which in 1874 was £593, 627, is to £943,317. This last sum is a expended in the purchase of la of buildings. Twelve blocks been completed, and applications on numerous that the T ing accommodations for 272 fan weekly wages of the head of The average rent of each tenem which includes the free use of a and bath-rooms. The net re buildings now occupied is now; or over 3 per cent on the capital is more than could be obtained

Mr. William Black, the nov an autobiographical sketch to weeklies. He was born on the November,—he is not sure whi lesuitory education. His earli translate Livy, make a collection and construct a machine which and construct a machine which perpetual motion at the same stred to be a landscape painter two years; the result was a che was qualified for becoming, did, an ast-critic. His literar, literary criticisms written for literary criticisms written for them he woote sketches of ram later he wis a musical and do one occasion—he is ashams wrote a leading article on the A of which he knew nothing. In special correspondent of the L the Prasso-Austrian war. He called the literature of alism finally until 1875, so the

sidered another instance of liter from a journalistic education. INFAMOUS SHY

A New York Attorney D traordinary and Anoma Toward His Client. Special Dispatch to The New York, March 12.—The H. Gale was to-day stricken of torneys and counselors, and led and canceled by order Gale was proven guilty was m Mrs. Mary A. Megarge, wishi her husband, on the ground secured Gale as her attorney, when on her way to Newar Joined at the ferry by Gale, that it was necessary that she Grand Union Hotel to see sow was important for her to me suit for divorce. Sie there him to the hotel, arriving the inthe afternoon, and was the through the eventing in apar of a parlor and bedroom, ut that he was expecting the person he had mentioned. sire to leave the hotel and redence was opposed by Gale, a locked into the room be and retained there again remonstrance through the and she sitting upon the for room until she was, set at 118 ing. Gale had previously reg and, on the ground room until she was, fet at libing. Gale had previously regreen panion as "James H. I. Poughkeepsie, N. Y." The Megange in the appearance conduct to such an extent Court in decreeing a divorce, action afterward begun a Megarge supposed the dividince on the ground of his when she discovered that she guilty of adultry, she applied the decree of divorce set asid fraud on the part of her-a nephew of Judge Fullerton influence was brought to bear

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mr. of No. 320 West Twentieth str preparations for a journey her sister. Late last even dispatch announcing the sud-tister. She was utterly prost ted died in half an hour. raid sustains the cor by Mr. LAMAR in the arbi-B. B. Douglass, M. C., of crecollected, went over to hook his fist at him, and detraitor to his party, and as t to get his title in the Sen-ition of the offense, LAMAR personal punishment on Mr.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, it at LOGAN'S room to-night, osition of Commissioner of osition of Commissioner of aton to-night, with great s friends, that the ex-Sen-s of the four first-class mis-ton Dispatch.

RIBUNE is not after any p than has already been ould have no use of the alp. The ex-Senator can current report? and take

2.) New offers this exo represent the South in ty to the South cannot be national man, a Conserva-brenity of sentiment com-publicans. This, we pre-and others are left. An ot have been chosen; and if its Senator Kay who, ain, enabled the Electoral re the 4th of March.

ry we state that the sun twenty-two minutes past morning (March 20), Chi-moon will then be five . Next Friday morning of a degree north from DNAL

an says that the Presivisit to Germany is now will go to Baden-Baden till meet the Emperor and

of Moliere's Turtufe,—a ely original, so far as fuce was only a prig; one of the best-pleased the triumph of the new ech of last Thursday in lescribed as "one of the

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ras recently asked to attee of George Sand-lition that the pedestal e of each of the lady's t no ordinary pedestal the purpose, and the

was so high as to interfere with its utility, whereupon he avowed that large profits were more congenial to him than fine sentiments. Mr. Field,
it must be said, is not peculiar in this
respect; and, as to the charge that he profited by
the breaking of the first cables, the Advertiser
ought to give evidence in the case, else Mr. Field
will be likely to call it to account.

Some members of Congress complain that it will be humiliating for them to go to Mr. Key, a Democrat, to arrange for appointments. "Why need the Congressmen," inquires the Springfield Republican, "go to Mr. Key or any other Cabinet offi-The Emperor of Brazil finished a discussion of The Emperor of Brazil finished a discussion of the religious question with the Pope in just twenty minutes, which, considering the importance of the subject, is certainly the quickest time on record. In Paris he spent his time conscientiously in visit-ing the schools, museums, and academies, in each of which he was received with the highest distinc-

Seward, in his autobiography, just issued from the press, tells of the training he received in boyhood for a diplomatic career. He had to drive the cows to pasture and bring them home; take the grain to mill; bring the lime from the kiln; and do the errands of the family generally, the time of his elder brothers being too precious to permit them to be withdrawn from their labors.

The very severe notice of Harriet Martineau's biography in the Boston Advertiser is said to be due to a long-cherished grudge against her, arising from her position on the slavery question, nearly half a century ago. The matter is alluded to on pp. 352, 353, and 354 of the autobiography. It hardly seems possible, though, that the Boston Advertiser should now attack a dead woman because she was an Abolitionist.

It seems that student-suicides are remarkably prevalent just now. In addition to that of Emi

Schwerdtfager, of Cornell, already noticed, there have been among recent suicides a 16-year-old son of Prof. Colvin, of the Ohio Agricultural College; a recent graduate of Phillips Academy, named Walter P. Thompson, esteemed an expert gymnast and a perfect specimen of physical health; and George C. Wheeler, of Dundee, Mich., who became insane from overstudy.

"Nicolas, or Nicolini," writes Mr. Edward King to the New York Post, "is very anxious that Patti should unite her fortunes with his for a grand operatic tour throughout the United Stafes, and possibly, after her London engagement is concluded, the pair mar conclude to undertake such an engagement. It is said that the effect of the scandal concerning Patti and Nicolini has been to shut the doors of fashionable society in Paris upon her, and to make future admission to it very difficult for any opera-singer." any opera-singer.

Mr. John Oxenford, late dramatic critic of the

Mr. John Oxenford, late dramatic critic of the London Times, was not, as stated in this column yesterday, entirely self-taught. He was for two years the most favored, and certainly the most gifted, of the pupils of Mr. S. T. Friend, an eccentric teacher of high qualifications. Friend attempted to dissuade Oxenford from his dramatic career,—considering that he had the highest philosophical faculties, together with a versatility of powers that pointed to another sphere. His dramatic taste, however, was developed so early that his heart was not given to other pursuits.

The disruption of the Publishers' Board of Trade, otherwise known as the school-book ring, has occasioned no large amount of grief through the country, although it pretended to be wholly in the interests of the public. The public, strange to say, could never be won over to this opinion, and the sentiment against the Board finally became so strong that it could not stand up against the pressure. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who signs himself "Bookseller," does assert, however, that there was never any attempt by the Board to regulate the sale of books by retail. The same authority declares that school-books are the cheapest books in the country.

eame authority declares that senooi-books are the cheapest books in the country.

Olive Logan is astonished at the quickness of a joung girl in London who has remarbable gifts of clairvoyance. Olive took out of her pocket-book a Chinese coin that she had obtained in San Francisco and handed it to the father of the little girl; cisco and handed it to the father of the little girl; he stood in the audience while the daughter remained on the stage. "What is this, Louie?" asked the man. "A coin, papa," answered the little girl. "What sort of a coin?" "Foreign coin, papa." "Can you tell me what country at came from?" "China, papa," she replied, without a pause. Olive Logan was surprised that the man should know the coin, even when he held it in his hands and inspected it, for Chinese coins are not so common in London as they are in San Francisco.

It is gratifying to know that the munificent gifts of the late Mr. Peabody to the poor of London have been indictiously administered. The last report of the Trustees shows that the amount of the fund, which in 1874 was £593, 627, in 1876 had increased to £643, 317. This last sum is exclusive of £27, 428 expended in the purchase of land and the exercise. expended in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings. Twelve blocks of buildings have been completed, and applications for rooms have been so numerous that the Trustees have deter-mined to build fourteen additional blocks, furnish-ing accommodations for 272 families. The average weekly wages of the head of each family in resiweekly wages of the head of each family in residence at the close of 1876 were \$5.85, varying from \$5.32 at Shadwell to \$6.20 at Southwark street. The average rent of each tenement is \$1.08 a week, which includes the free use of sculleries, laundries, and bath-rooms. The net return from all the buildings now occupied is now \$55,422 per annum, or over 3 per cent on the capital expended, which is more than could be obtained by investment in the funds.

Mr. William Black, the novelist, has furnished an autobiographical sketch to one of the London weeklies. He was born on the 13th or the 15th of November, —he is not sure which, —1841. He had a desultory education. His earliest ambition was to translate Livy, make a collection of British plants, and construct a machine which should demonstrate perpetual motion at the same time. Next he desired to be a landscape painter and studied art for two years; the result was a complete failure, but he was qualified for becoming, in after-life, as he did, an art-critic. His literary career began with literary criticisms written for a Glasgow journal: then he wrote sketches of rambles in the country; later he was a musical and dramatic critic. On one occasion—he is ashamed to confess—he of which he knew nothing. In 1864 he acted as special correspondent of the London Star during the Prusso-Austrian war. He did not leave jour-nalism finally until 1875, so that his may be considered another instance of literary success arising from a journalistic education.

## INFAMOUS SHYSTERING.

A New York Attorney Disbarred for Ex-traordinary and Anomalous Treachery Toward His Client. Special Dispatch to The Tribane. New York, March 12.—The name of William

H. Gale was to-day stricken off the roll of at-torneys and counselors, and his license annull-ed and canceled by order of the Supreme Court of this State. The offense of which Gale was proven guilty was most extraordinary.

Mrs. Mary A. Megarge, wishing a divorce from Gale was proven guilty was most extraordinary. Mrs. Mary A. Megarge, wishing a divorce from her husband, on the ground of incompatibility, secured Gale as her attorney. On an afternoon when on her way to Newark, N. J., she was joined at the ferry by Gale, who informed her that it was necessary that she should go to the Grand Union Hotel to see some person whom it was important for her to meet concerning the suit for divorce. She thereupon accompanied him to the hotel, arriving there near 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and was there detained by him through the evening in apartments consisting of a parlor and bedroom, under the pretense that he was expecting the appearance of the person he had mentioned. Her expressed desire to leave the hotel and return to her residence was opposed by Gale, and she was finally locked into the room by and with him, and retained there against her will and remonstrance through the night, he retiring and she sitting upon the lounge in the outer room until she was, set at liberty in the morning. Gale had previously registered himself and companion as "James H. Baldwin and wife, Poughkeepsie, N. Y." This involved Mrs. Megange in the appearance of criminal misconduct to such an extent as warranted the Court mederceing a divorce, as was done in an action afterward begun against her. Mrs. Megange supposed the divorce had been obtained on the ground of incompatibility, and, when she discovered that she had been adjudged guilty of adultry, she applied to the Court and had the decree of divorce set aside on the ground of fraud on the part of her attorney. Gale is a nephew of Judge Fullerton, and very strong influence was brought to bear in his favor.

SUDDEN DEATH. SUDDEN DEATH.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mrs. Susan Ferguson, of No. 320 West Twentieth street, had completed preparations for a journey to Missouri to see her sister. Late last evening she received a dispatch announcing the sudden death of her sister. She was utterly prostrated by the news, and died in half an hour.

## FOREIGN.

Negotiations with Montenegro Not Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Territorial Demands of the Province Seriously Objected To.

Murder and Outrage on the Increase in Northern Bosnia.

Hobart Pasha Presents the Turkish Side of the Question.

He Asks for Time to Remedy the Many Administrative Evils.

Gladstone, in a Pamphlet, Opposes the Desired Probation.

Stanley Once More Salutes the Wondering World from Ujiji.

THE EAST.

London, March 12.—The Mohammedan population of Bosnia are becoming very much ex-cited by the address of Imans Hadjas and the wandering dervishes, who have roused the fanatical passions of their followers to such a pitch that foreigners state there is imminent langer of the massacre of Rajahs.

danger of the massacre of Rajahs.

Christians assert that they have already paid taxes for the present year, and now they are being collected a second time. The taxes are assessed at 84 plasters per head; besides the Rajahs are taxed 31 plasters on each male for exemption from military duty. The Government's tenth of the produce of the country is exacted in money, and the Beys, or landlords, who receive one-third of the products of the land cultivated by the peasants, exact their third in money, knowing that their third will be requisitioned by the military if taken in kind. It is reported that a Mohammedan official in Banjaluka cut off the hand of a man accused of

agitating in favor of the insurgents.

Murders and outrager are said to be on the increase in Northern Bosnia, and many Christians are fleeing to Austi ia, leaving their property to be plundered by the Bashi-Bazouks.

THE TURKI SH SIDE.

LONDON, March 12.—As Imiral Hobart Pasha, of the Turkish navy, writes to the Times from Constantinople under date March 2, contradicting reports current abc ut Turkey. He says: "The country is quiet; life and property are as safe as in Europe. There is no panic anywhere. Christians follow their vocations in safety. Turks honestly admit the truth of the accusation of bad administration, and are most desirous to make radical changes, but the bad system from beginning to end in the vast Empire full of conflicting elements cannot be hanged in a day. They ask for time, help from without in the way of administration, and a little kindly, generous feeling; from Europe.
MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—The Council of Ministers yesterday raised of jections to several of the Montenegro demands, particularly to the cession of Nicsics. The Montenegrins have resolved to maintain all their demands. SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

BELGRADE, March 12.—A difficulty has arisen between Servia and the Porte relative to the evacuation of positions on the Drina frontier. The Turks refuse to abandon the Seven Islands unless the Servians abandon the positions around Little Zwornik. The Servian Government has communicated with Constantinople, and it is hoped the matter will be CABINET COUNCIL.

London, March 12.-The Post, in a leading article, announces that a Cabinet council is to be held immediately to decide upon the acceptability of the proposals brought by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador.

Schouvalou, the Russian Autoassador.

16NATIEFF.

LONDON, March 18.—A Berlin correspondent says: "It seems certain that Ignatieff will succeed Gortschakoff when he returns to St. Petersburg."

GLADSTONE ON TURKISH BARBARITIES.

LONDON, March 13-5 a. m. Gladstone has published a pamphlet in which he shows that the real conduct of the Porte towards the authors of the Buhgarian outrages is a distinct encouragement to a repetition of the horrors. The guilt of the Turkish Government is fully proved. United Europe should at least impose such re straints upon the Turkish Administration as all Europe has declared indispensable. The proposal to grant Turkey a year of grace simply means another year of debasement and misery for Turkish subjects. Gladstone concludes: "I ask England to redeem the pledges given by the Crimean war to the subjects of Turkey.'

A PERSIAN DESCENT. LONDON, March 13-5 a. m.-A Vienna corre spondent of the News reports that a body of Persians have devastated part of the Province of Bagdad, and carried off 40,000 sheep.

MONTENEGRO.

The official organ of Montenegro says Russia mends to go to war. Nobody can expect Montenegro to keep peace in that event.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. BERLIN, March 12.—There was an animated debate in the Reichstag Saturday over the first reading of the budget. The Government re-quires about \$17,000,000 more than last year. Herr Hoffmann, Minister of State, said it was necessary to make up this amount by contributions from the individual States.

Herr Lasker, leader of the National Liberals,

said Herr Hoffmann's speech was a mere reproduction of what the Chancellor's ottice had already promulgated.

Herr Richter (Progressist) said scarcely a sin-

ready promulgated.

Herr Richter (Progressist) said scarcely a single point of the whole budget was satisfactory. Both speakers urged the necessity for establishing Imperial Ministries with Parliamentary responsibility.

Prince Bismarck replied. He said he favored increased taxation, but the scheme for this was not ripe for execution, and he was compelled to resort provisionally to an increase of matriculatory contributions. He opposed the establishment of Imperial Ministers. Imperial Ministers without power would be useless. Were he not President of the Prussian Ministry, as well as of the Imperial Chancillory, he would be powerless. He reminded the House of the case of the President of the Imperial Railway Department, who resigned his office because he saw all this arrangement upset by the opposition of Particularist States. The strongest opponent of an Imperial Minister of Finance would be that Prussian Finance Minister. It was for this very reason that he endeavored to obtain for superior Imperial officials a seat and voice in the Prussian Ministry in order to gain over the greatest Particularist State to the Empire. Other States are no less Particularistic than Prussia. The Particularist State to the Empire. Other States are no less Particularistic than Prussia. The Particularist current has always been considerable, and it seems as if it were now about to grow stronger. It is perhaps at the point of transition, but we want, at all events, time to overcome such obstacles.

VIOLATION OF THE PRESS LAWS.

BERLIN, March 12.—Herr Loe, formerly Secretary of the German Embassy at Paris, Count Hermann Von Arnim, and Dr. Geblisen, editor of the Reichsglocke (newswaper), have been tried and convicted in the Municipal Court of Berlin of violation of the Press laws in publishing certain articles in the Philosphocks. Hermann, who

is a son of Count Henry Von Arnim, was sentenced to imprisonment three months, Loe one year, and Gehlsen five years.

FRANCE.

NEW POLITICAL COMBINATIONS. LONDON, March 12.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says: "The election last Saturday of M. Dupuy de Lowe (Bonapartist) to a Life Senatorship in place of Gen. Chaugarnier, was due to a coalition of Bonapartists and Legitimists, and, what is more painful to say, of Constitutional Orleanists. The alliance of Bonapartists and Legitimists has become a normal fact produced by hatred of the Republic, but the defection of the Constitutional Orleanist party, at the head of which is the Duc d'Audifiret Pasquier, President of the Senate, and the associating of itself with the violent parties of the Right to reject a moderate Republican candidate of incontestable uprightness, is an act of flagrant political immorality, even in a country where immoral coalitions in political matters occur as often as in France."

THE CHINESE AND KASHOARS IN BATTLE ARRAY.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: "According to the Turkestan Gazette (the official journal of Tashkenda) a Krshgar troops is drawing near, the hostile par-ties being only separated by the Tian-Shau Hills. To prepare for this conflict the Chinese have dished a large arsenal at Lanch Fu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles the other day were sent to Gutchen, the headquarters of the expe-ditionary force. Yakob Boy, on his part, is like-wise arming with a will, and, as preliminary to a Chinese war, tries to improve his relations with the Russians."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATTLE SCOURGES.

LONDON, March 12.—The rinderpest has appeared near Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and the foot and mouth disease in Cheshire, Somersetshire, LONDON, March 18-5 a. m.—The Times says:

We understand that the greater part of the large sales of silver yesterday were for America. THE ISMALI CANAL will be officially opened on the 9th of April. THE ISMALI CANAL

THE ISMALI CANAL

STANLEY,

Writing to the Daily Telegraph from Ujiji Aug.
13, 1876, announces that he has completely surveyed Lake Tanganyika.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A San Diego dispatch says a special to the Union from Tucson says that Gen. Tolentico, commanding the Pacific Coast of Mexico, has appointed Gen. Mar iscal Provisional Governor of Sonora, and reported the same to Diaz for confirmation. This ndicates confidence in Mariscal, and harmony between him and Torres, appointed to the same place last November. Torres has never exer-cised authority, he and Mariscal being friendly.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 12.—It has been snowing here for forty-eight hours. The railways are blocked and traffic is stopped. The snow is from three to twelve feet deep in the streets.

RUSSIA.

A COLD WINTER.
St. Petersburg, March 12.—The past winter was the severest for many years. The thermometer on Sunday night was 20 deg. below

CASUALTIES.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—Wednesday last a man named Piper, living in Blooming Grove, in this county, with his wife left home for Madison with a span of horses and sleigh, intending to cross Lake Monona, since which time nothing has been seen or heard from them. weather had been warm and the ice on Lake Monona was rotten. The natural theory is that they broke through the ice and were drowned

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 12.—A young man named William Plaskett, living at Baldwin City, and a student of Baker University, was acci-dentally shot through the heart at noon to-day.

THE INDIANS. SAN FRANCISCO., Cal., March 12 .- A Portland dispatch says the present rendezvous of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces is located on Joseph's Creek, a tributary of the Grand Ronde River. It is described as a narrow, precipitous gorge, difficult of access, and well protected from any attack that could be made. One from any attack that could be made. One hundred Indians could hold the position successfully against 1,000 soldiers. The following tribes of Indians have met Joseph in council: Alpowas, Palouzes, Umatillas, Salmon River, and White Bird's, qumbering 100. A division is reported to have taken place in the Council, on account of some favoring peace and others war. One Chief advocated joining the Sioux against the whites. They are still in session, and have been for eight or ten days. Gen. O. O. Howard left here a few days ago for the scene of the threatened difficulty for the purpose of consulting with Chief Joseph, and endeaavoring, it possible, to induce him to yield peaceably to the purposes of the Government.

STRIKES. BUPPALO, March 12 .- About 7 o'clock Saturday evening twenty compositors left the Courier office by order of the President of the Typo graphical Union, owing to the Courier's refusal to accept the scale of prices prepared by the Union. A temporary inconvenience was caused, but the vacant frames were soon filled by nonsociety men, and now the Courier Company has ordered that no striker shall be re-engaged.

New York, March 12.—The building trade is reviving in Brooklyn and the plasterers have struck for \$2.50 per day. The present wages is \$2. Some of the builders have yielded to the demand, owing to time contracts with the owners.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 12.—A terrible succession of fatalities in the family of a wellknown workingman named James Carr, who pany from Chicago a few years ago, is exciting popular sympathy and putting local pathologists entisely at sea. Four little boys of the family have died within a few days of what, after post-mortem examination upon the third, was declared to be septic poison in the system. Mrs. Carr is now seriously ill, and the case deserves scientific investigation.

JO GOSS.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—Gov. McCreary has been notified that the special messenger who accompanied the Louisville detective to New York for the purpose of identifying Joe Goss as a participant in the mill of last fall in Kentucky failed to recognize him. Should the New York authorities determine to hold Goss, it is prob-able another witness of the fight with Allen will go on to identify him; otherwise, he will escape

BEECHER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, la., March 12.—Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon from the pulpit of the Congregational Church, choosing as a text the twelfth verse of the first chapter of John.

The building, though commodious, was only large enough to contain a fraction of those desiring to hear. Tickets were issued to the full capacity of the house, and none but ticket-holders were admitted just before the service began, when all vacant seats were filled, and the aisles with persons standing, and the doors were closed.

hotel that excels all these, if, indeed, it does not surpass any in the world, in imposing splen-dor. 1 refer to "The Baldwin," which, after being three years in process of construction, was opened to the public for the first time today. No splurge was made; it simply opened its doors and began business. But the curious public seemed to regard it as a kind of holiday, and they crowded the halls and corridors from morning until late into the night. The news-papers paid "The Baldwin" a large share of attention this morning, one of them particularly devoting a full side to it and giving a cut of the

palatial structure.

Believing The Tribune readers would be interested in a description of what may be truly called a work of art, I became a part of the pushing and elbowing crowd, and gained, not without considerable difficulty, the facts which appear below. It has been my fortune to have seen most of the great hotels of Europe and America, and on that account my curiosity was increased to inspect this one, concerning the elegance and costliness of which I have read many stray newspaper paragraphs during the

past two years.

THIS NEW COMPETITOR FOR PUBLIC PAVOR is admirably situated to show off its grand proportions to the best advantage, accupying as it does the large, irregularly-shaped block bounded by Market, Poweil, Eddy, and Ellis streets, and giving a fine view of its lofty towers from four different directions. The architecture is the French Renaissance, having six stories, intowers at the different angles of the building, which add an imposing effect. All the exterior windows are bays, so designed as to carry up horses, sleigh, and both bodies disappearing under the ice. Piper was a well-to-do farmer, and had no cause for leaving the country. His absence was first discovered by the lowing of cattle in distress for want of food. There is much excitement in Blooming Grove over this strange disappearance.

A TOTAL LOSS.

CAPE MAY, March 12.—The ship Bethany, from Hong Kong, ashore near here, will be a total wreek. The cargo is silks, teas, etc., and valued at \$50,000. It is insured in New York.

windows are bays, so designed as to carry up each bay window projection one above another from the first story to the Mansard complete, the entire faces being banded and held in unity of design by belt courses, cornices, and balustrades. These faces, or bays, form the entire faces being banded and held in unity of design by belt courses, cornices, and balustrades. These faces, or bays, form the entire faces being banded and held in unity of the building, and give if a delightfully airy and graceful appearance. In this climate, where sunshine is such a desideratum, both the design and location of this hotel are among the strongest recommendations. Every outside room is a sunny room, and the bay-windows are bays, so designed as to carry up each bay window projection one above another from the first story to the Mansard complete, the entire faces being banded and held in unity of the building, and give if a delightfully airy and graceful appearance. In this climate, where sunshine is such a desideratum, both the design and location of this hotel are among the strong-each such as the carry of the mansard complete, the entire faces faces. These faces, or bays, form the entire faces being banded and held in unity of the sign by belt courses, cornices, and balustrades. These faces or bays, form the entire faces being banded and held in unity of the sign by belt courses, cornices, and balustrades.

this coast. Over two miles' length of iron rods are used in tieing or anchoring the walls.

"The Baldwin" was built and furnished upon THE COMMON SENSE THEORY
that all the floors of a hotel ought to be equally desirable. This result has been attained, and it might almost be said that all the rooms excepting a few single apartments are equally well furnished. There are in fact very few interfor rooms in the house, as it has a frontage on the streets named of over 600 feet, and the court is utilized as a theatre, which, by the way, is the largest and handsomest place of amusement in the city. This feature, besides profitably disposing of the inner part of the hotel, which, especially in this climate, nobody wants to occupy, adds not a little to the pleasure of the guests of the house.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS is made with the idea of elegance and comfort ever prominent, instead of with the design so common in hotel buildings and which detracts so much from the comfort of many otherwise delightful hotels, of trying to crowd as many guests as possible into a given space. For that reason the great structure contains only 308 rooms for guests, when, had space economized, it might easily have been cut up into a thousand or more. All the rooms are en suite of two, three, four, and in some cases five, with the most elaborate provision of baths, etc., after the style of the Windsor, New York. Indeed, every floor has communicating double-doors throughout the whole circuit of the building, and all the outer rooms on each floor can be thrown into one suite should it ever be desired, say for the accommation of Brigham Young and iamily, or for any large party traveling together. This arrangement permits the accommodation against fire. All the rooms have patent double locks, a key-hole on each side only perforating the door half way, and the rooms have patent double locks, a key-hole on each side only perforating the door half way, and the rooms have patent double locks, a key-hole on each side only perforating the door half

ning from the top of the building to the second floor.

This admirable arrangement in suites is carried more nearly to perfection than in any hotel in the world. I cannot conceive of any more excellent method for the elegant accommodation of families or traveling parties, with whom it must be deservedly popular. But it is a question with me whether the proprietor will find such a laviah use of space as profitable as to have divided the different floors into double the number of rooms, as is the custom with other hotels. However, he is to be commended for the new departure, and I hope the discriminating public will show its approval by liberal patronage.

THE FURNITURE is for the most part black walnut, massive, beantifully carved, and finished most exquisitely, uphoistered in plush of various shades to cor-

respond with the carpets, lambrequins, tints and freecing of the walls, or the heavy satin and the capter of the freecing of the walls, or the heavy satin and f

gilding. It is designed so as to allow the passengers to see and be seen.

The utmost care is taken to prevent, discover, and extinguish fires. Every room in the house has a thermostat, or fire-detector, in the ceiling,—a ball of mercury connecting with a wire and battery, which, being set so as to expand and complete a circuit should the temperature of the room exceed 100 degrees from any cause, gives instant warning in the office of the danger and its location. These are put in by the Cleveland Supply Company, as is also the watchman's detector,—an ingenious little instrument, which gives warning at the office every five minutes during the day or night if the watchman is, or is not, attending to his duty. If the right signal does not come in, it becomes the duty of the clerk to investigate the cause. There are thirteen large tanks, containing \$2,000 gallons of water, on the rool, connected with seven stand-pipes and a hose system on each floor and on the roof (a total of 11,000 feet of hose), and these are connected besides with the city water-supply by hydrants, so that, should the reserve supply be exhausted, the engines in the basement can throw water through all the twenty-four lengths of hose, equal in quantity and force to the same number of fire-engines. Other stand-pipes from the basement to the roof are so arranged that, in case of a fire in the neighborhood, sprays of water may be thrown from the top of each tower, on every side, thus effectually protecting them from danger.

cluding the Mannerd above, which extend above provision on the boundary of the boundary of the boundary with the boundary projection and above another the entire face tening boundary and health make the basement on their water through the boundary of the

works to perfection.

Thav delayed describing

THE PARLORS

so long that now I have hardly time to say more than that they are furnished in the most elaborate manner that refined taste can suggest, and with that disregard of mere cost which characterizes the whole establishment. It is impossible to see where a single article could be added to enhance the beautiful effect. The carpets, furniture, frescoing, etc., are in the most finished, artistic taste. Real lace curtains, satin lambrequins, French mirrors from floor to celling, beautiful oil-paintings adorning the walls, the elaborately-carved Italian marble mantels with their Florentine bronzes, and the centre-tables with beautiful books and articles of sirts, the statuary in niches,—make a picture which it would be difficult to duplicate. The parlors, five in number, are upon the second floor, at the Market and Powell streets angle. On the same floor are the reception-room and the dining-room.

THE DINING-BOOM

is one of the grandest features of the house, and has no equal anywhere. It extends the full length of the Powell street front, which gives an abundance of air and sunshine. The floor is laid with English, escausic tile, in beautiful mosaic patterns. The grand apartment is naturally divided into three smaller ones by clusters of columns, and fluished, between the latter, with mirrors, statuary, and hanging baskets of exotics. Broad, high mirrors extend the whole length and breadth. The air is musical with

birds. The windows are gay with bright flowers and plants, and the frescoer, not to be outdone, has given the ceiling the most beautiful work of bis skilled brush. The tables were spread when I paid my visit, and the effect was appetizing, I can assure you. And now I must not forget to mention that

("The Baldwin" does not design to use plated ware) bears Tiffany's mark, with the certificate upon each pitcher, server, caster, spoon, etc., that it is solid coin silver. Its cost was upwards of \$40,000. The dining-room mirrors cost the neat little fortune of \$12,000. The room will seat about 350, as arranged with wide spaces between the tables, but might be made to accommodate nearly double that number.

commodate nearly double that number.

CUSINE.

The kitchen, which is off the dining-room and on the same floor, is most thoroughly equipped, and here I may as well draw the attention of epicures to the fact that Mr. W. B. Bowers, a gentlemen of large experience in the profession, is at the head of the cuisous, with Mons. Faivre for chief cook. Eastern readers will judge of his ability when they know that he has been for the past sixteen years chef de cuisous of the Everett House, New York, of the Union Club, New York, Hoffman House, New York, at Welker's famous restaurant, Washington, and at Congress Hail, Saratoga. He has a large salary.

The laundry, engine-room, bakery, butchershop, boiler-rooms,—in fact all the "working" part of the hotel, are in the basement, quite separate from the kitchen, which is an excellent feature.

conform to the Eastlake design, which gives them a coay, cheefful air that is likely or many the control of a subsequent of the control of a subsequent of the rooms. They were initiated with an eighbor ration equal to the furniture in any private review as part of the contents. They were initiated with an eighbor ration equal to the furniture in any private review as part of the contents of a suite of the rooms. They were initiated with an eighbor ration equal to the furniture in any private review as part of the contents of a suite of the rooms. They were initiated with an eighbor ration equal to the furniture in any private review as part of the contents of a suite of the rooms on the third floor, the decoration and finishing of which cost in round, numbers, it is a suite of the rooms of the third floor, the decoration and finishing of which cost in round, numbers, it is a suite of the rooms of the third floor, the decoration and finishing of which cost in round, numbers, it is a suite of the rooms of the third floor, the decoration which the ground colors are pink and creamy white, carries grouping of flowers of which the ground colors are pink and the rooms of the content of the rooms and the colors are pink and blue. The walls are hung with French, anti-roreaded, pink particular the rooms and the colors are pink and the rooms of the rooms and the rooms and the rooms are the rooms and gasaliers, costing, I am told, some work of the rooms and the rooms are the rooms and the rooms and room and the rooms are the rooms and room and rooms and the rooms are the rooms are the rooms are the rooms and rooms and rooms are the rooms are the rooms are the rooms are the rooms and rooms are the rooms are the

dition bill, now before the Dominion Parliament, includes the following offenses: Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting, altering money or uttering the same, forgery, embezzlement, ob-quing money or goods by false pretenses, crimes against Bankruptey or Insolvent laws, fraud by broker, banker, agent, factor, Trustee, or a Director or member, or any officer of a company which is made criminal by any act in force, rape, seduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, false imprisonment, burglary, house-breaking, arson, robbery, threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, perjury or subornation of perjury, criminal scuttling or destroying vessels, whether on the high seas or the great lakes, or conspiracy to do so, criminal assault or revolt by persons on such vessels on the high seas or great lakes.

The Committee appointed to reopen the investigation of the affairs of the Northern Railway Company met to-day. Mr. Thompson, President of the road, addressed the Committee. He said that by act of Parliament of 1875 the Company had been empowered to issue a loan of £450,000, but the appointment of a Royal Commission had depreciated their stock until it had fallen to 60 per cent. He asked the Committee in God's name not to ruin the Company, Mr. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Road, has been summoned to appear before the Committee Friday next and produce all books and papers relating to the expenditures of the Company.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION. THE SAM FRANCISCO ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—In the matter of the published list of illegal voters at the recent election in this city further inquiries seem to indicate that not less than one-third of the names will be stricken on a recanvass. Drucker, third member of the Finance Committee, has made a minority report claiming that the investigation shows the defeated party responsible for the

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Their Precise Status, as Regulate
Last Session of Congress,

Special Dispoich to The Tribuna
CINCINNATI, O., March 12,—Your con

Last Seasion of Congress.

Special Disposed to The Trouse

Cincinnari, O., March 12.—Pour correspondent had a conversation with a Mr. Walsh, of Hot Springs, Ark., who was here on his way back from Washington, where he went to assist in getting through the law to redeem the Springs. Mr. Walsh, who has been a prominent citizen of the Springs for many years, was formerly of this city. He said: "The original adventurous three who, in 1833, actiled there and laid squatter claim to the lands, were fiale, Gaines, and Rector. These men took in the lands immediately adjoining the Springs, and neld possession. Anybody coming after them and proposing to settle there had to paythem tribute at the muzzle of the shot-gun. You've heard a great deal about the troubles, and complication, and legislation, and attempts at legislation, in Congress and ont of Congress, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, about this Hot Springs reservation, that have kept back progress there. The set of 1871 seemed to arrive at something definite in the way of the collection of rents by the United States, but this new act, which became a law by President Grant's algnature in his last day in office, settles everything on a definite and enduring basis. There are 2,640 acres in the Hot Springs reservation. This includes the village, which has a population now of 4,000 persons. There is to be an appraisement of this property embraced in this 2,640 acres in the Hot Springs reservation. This includes the village, which has a population now of 4,000 persons. There is to be an appraisement of this property embraced in this 2,640 acres in the Hot Springs of the property claimed now by the owners of the buildings, who shall have the privilege of persons is to be appointed to appraise the property claimed now by the owners of the buildings, who shall have the privilege of removing his unprovement. The Commission shall fix the anount of land to be purchased by each claimant, after having properly platted the ground for a suitable arrangement of stree

A RESULT OF OBSTRUCTED DIGESTION A RESULT OF OBSTRUCTED DIGES

Among the hartful consequences of obdigestion, is the impoverishment of the blosince a deteriative condition of the vital aonly produces dangerous organic weakneaccording to the best medical authorities
times causes asphyxia, it is apparent tha
prove the quality of the blood by promotin
tion and assimilation, is a wise precaution
tetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the run
this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric
conquers those bilions and evacuative irregru
which interfere with the digestive process
motes assimilation of the food by the blo
purifies as well as enriches it. The signsprovement in health in consequence of in
Bitters are speedily apparent in an accovigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a
and active performance of every physical furrmance of every phys

Burnett's Kalliston.—No part of our physical organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delicate structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstructions, whether arising from sunburn, from dust, or the changing air and wind. Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all these; and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," whe lowed to dissolve in the month, have a dir-finence on the infamed parts, allaying paim irritation, and giving relief in coughs, cold-the various throat troubles to which singe public speakers are liable.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.— Very best, 6 for \$9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for dreateching, softens the gums, reduces infiation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bo

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Invite special attention of

housekeepers to the BAR-

GAINS they are offering in

LINENS Housekeeping Goods

8-4 Bics, Lines Damasks, heavy and fine, \$1, price 90c.
8-4 Bics. Lines Damasks, heavy and fine, \$1, reduced-from \$1.25.
7-4 Loom Dicc Table Liness, 30, 40, and 50c, reduced 10 and 15c per yard.
7-4 Loom Damasks, 45c, sold for 60, 7-4 Loom Damasks, 65c, sold for 75.
8-4 Tarkey Red Damasks, best washing colors,

8-4 Tarkey Red Damaska, best washing colors, 75c.
Linen Doylies, 50c doz. and npwards.
5-8 Linen Damask Napkins, \$1 doz., worth \$1.25.
Better quality Napkins in same proportion.
Good all-Linen Crashes, 5c and npwards.
Bicached Linen Damask and Huck Towels, heavy and good size, 20 and 25c, reduced one-third.
11-4 Honeycomb Quilts, \$2.50, reduced from \$3.50.
Rest qualities reduced in like proportion.
White Piques, 10, 12½, 15, and 20c, very chasp.
Richer Piques greatly reduced.
Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 12½e, formerly 20.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$3 pair, reduced from \$5.

Nottingham Lace Lambrequins, 75c each and npwards.

Lace Window Shades greatly reduced.

We import the above lines of goods ourselves, buying direct from the British manufacturers, and, as is well known here, have made a specialty for years of this department by retailing upon the very smallest margins of profit.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. OIL TANKS.

OFFICACE

Probable Dissolution of the Gold Exhange---Federal Taxation of Savings Deposits.

The Produce Markets Active and Lower --- A Big Decline In Hogs and Provisions.

Onte Firmer ... Bye and Corn Steady-Wheat and Barley Weak.

rain in Sight-Export Movement from the Seaboard.

### FINANCIAL.

Business was quiet in all departments of the loan market. The demand for bank accommodation was of the usual variety. There is nothing more than a moderate supply of paper. The applications from commercial sources were restricted. Board of Trade paper is offered in small quantities, and there is some borrowing by the country banks. The banks have an ampler supply of loanable funds,—more than enough for the market in its present condition,—but the surplus is not sufficient to affect rates of interest.

Rates of discount at the banks are 86,10 per cent to regular customers. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 256,50e per \$1,000 premium.
The clearings were \$3,000,000.

he outward movement of greenbacks and de-tic from the New York banks has began strong-han usual. In the last two weeks the state-ties of the New York Clearing-House have shown crease of \$2,240,350 in the reserve, which is \$14,520,050, against \$16,700,400 three is ago. The New York papers report that the drawals of greenbacks and deposits come from marters. This movement indicates the open-of the apring trade.

mg of the spring trade.

The internal Revenue Department, reversing a previous decision, has just ruled, in the case of the Union Five-Cenf Savings Bank of Exeter, N. II., that savings banks receiving demand-deposits and doing a commercial business must pay the regular Federal tax of % of 1 per cent on all the case prethe regular Federal tax of % of 1 per cent on alfheir deposits—savings and special. The case proheir deposits—savings and special. The case proheir deposits—savings bank to accommodate the
rabile, which enjoyed no other banking facilities;
hut the decision, if adhered to, must
be of general application. Savings banks
hroughout the country that are in the
healt of doing a commercial business, as
hany of them are, must choose between giving it
p and paying the national tax on all their deposits.
If the result of this decision is to drive all savings
hanks should have nothing to do with ordinary
hanking risks.

MUCH WILL THE CONTINENTAL'S POLICY-

ng No. 22 Namau street. posit at Albany. our policies, \$1, 200,000, of which is ap-ble, say... 800,000

. \$2, 630, 000 Total liabilities to policy-holders are about 5, 300, 000. This would give each a dividend of bout 50 per cent, but this may be reduced a great cal by the litigation in prospect, arising from old insurances, such as the Empire Mutual, North ritish, Mechanics', and others.

HE DISCOUNT ON BULLION IN FRANCE. An extraordinary spectacle is presented to-day in France. That country has an unredeemed—and technically irredeemable—paper currency, and yet the Bank of France has been compelled to charge a discount on bullion or specie brought to it to be exchanged for paper money, or to be credited on current accounts. This discount is necessary to arrest the accumulation of specie and diminish the note circulation, on which the same rate of duy must be paid the Government as on bills of exchange. The specie reserve of the Bank now amounts in round numbers to \$448,000,000. The Paris correspondence of the London Economist. Paris correspondence of the London Economist, in its issue of the 24th ult., explains the details of this discount charge, of which news was brought us by cable:

this discount charge, of which news was brought is by cable:

On har gold, of not less than 904-1.000ths fine, a commission of 8 per cent for twelve days is charged, and the bone few shownshie teerificates; given by the Mint be bone few shownshie teerificates; given by the Mint with the same rate as commercial mare. It is the same rate as commercial mare and the same rate as commercial mare. It is the same rate as the same rate. It is to say, a discount of 3 per cent for twelve days it charged. The effect of this regulation with regard to the axis as a same rate of the same rate. The effect of this regulation with regard to the axis as a same rate of the same rate. The effect of this regulation with regard to the axis as a same rate of the same operation to be possible. A similar measure was adopted after the discovery of routh a samiralia, when the discount was as high as if yer cent. In the present instance, no effect is as yet observed as the rate of exchange, which remains at 25f 12s. with little business doing, and at that price purchase on the open market are possible. A part of the same possible, a purchase on the open market are possible. A part of the little part of the same possible and the part of the bullion on which advance, had to contain the week, depositors avaidedly hashening to exchange it for notes, from fear of an increase in the commission charged. For some time past the Bank and been endeavoring to reduce the same of 207, then of 507. It has not taken those of 100 fem when asked for, offering gold contained the late of 207, then of 507. It has not taken those of 100 fem when asked for, offering gold contained the same rate of 207, then of 507.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

A warning article on the subject of American investments is in the London Economist of the 24th tilt. In its opinion, a general discredit of American securities is threatened. The feeling of distract goes beyond railread bonds and stocks, and can securities is threatened. The feeling of distruct goes beyond railread bonds and stocks, and reaches to all corporate securities. The most serious cause of anxiety "appears to be the extreme liability of American joint stock enterprises.

To get into the hands of extravagant and wastered managers." Most of what the Economist says is as good stivict to American as English investors. Southern State bonds are to be absolutely avoided, and shares of companies with a heavy indebtedrays and a marrow margin of income over interest payments should be handled cantiously. The Economist recommends that railroad legislation be confined to Congress, and that foreigners be allowed to enter American joint stock companies, so that they may personally look after their corporate investments.

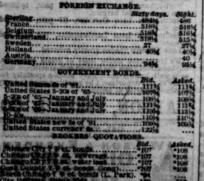
THE GOLD EXCHANGE TO BE DISSOLVED.

At the recent meetin of the members of the Gold Exchange are resolution to dissolve the Exchange and divide its surplus funds pro rata among its members was decided out of order, because the constitution does not provide for dissolution. An amendment to the constitution has been proposed to meet this point. It will probably be adopted, and the Gold Exchange be dissolved April 30.

UNPARALLELED STAGNATION IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

For some weeks past business has been gradually diminishing in the stock markets until a degree of stagnation has been reached during the week that closes to-day, the like of which has not been experienced for years. Money has been inquired for again, but the bankers do not respond.—London Times, Feb. 26.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.



BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW Your, March 12.—Gold weak, opening at 104%, decirning to 104%, and closing at 104%. Carrying rate, 1 to 2%. Loans were also made flat.

Silver at London, 55d. Here, silver bars, 124%. Greenbacks, 119% in gold. Silver coin, ½ dis-

gold.

Railroad bonds were generally firm, especially
St. Paul (LaCrosse Division), and Northwester gold coupous.
State securities were quiet.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were irregular, but in the main weak, with the chief decline in the coal shares. New York Central, and Michigan Central, while Western Union and Lake Shore were steady. Coal stocks were weak, on the prospect of an increased supply of coal, and Central went down on the filing of objections to the Commodore's will. At the close the market was unsettled and feverish, though in some instances there was a recovery from the lowest point of the day. Transactions were 169, 000 shares, of which 26, 000 were Western Union, 3,600 St. Paul preferred, 22,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 New York Central, 5,400 Michigan Central, 79,000 Lackawanna, 12,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,500 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, and 1,500 Quicksilver.

Money market easy at 2463. Prime mercantile paper, 38463.

Money market easy at 2%C3. Prime mercantile paper, 3%C3.
Customs receipts, \$476,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$61,000.
Clearing, \$34,00,000.
Sterling dull; long, 484%; short, 485%. Coupons, '81...

Western Union nited States.....

SAN PRANCISCO, March 19 7 Justice 2914 Leopard 17 Mexican 4234 Northern Belle. 47 Overman 62 Ophir 814 Raymond & Ely. 7 Silver Hill.

Condence 88 Raymond & Ely. 6 Casedonis. 7 Silver Hill. 84 Crown Point. 84 Savage 775 Exchequer. 64 Severgated Belcher. 60 Ruptre 113 Sierra Nevada. 64 Hale & Norcross 54 Union Consolidated. 85 Imperial. 13 Yellow Jacket. 124 Last week a number of mining operators and experts, by invitation of the managers of the Bonanza Mines, inspected the California and Consolidated Virginia, paying more attention to the reently opened 1,650-foot level of the latter mine. Several of them have, since their return, made their views public informally through newspapers, all concerning to the general effect that the ore body widens as it descends, and prospects favor a belief that the newly-opened level will be richer when fully developed than the levels previously opened. Accompanying these statements a break has occurred in the market, which is variously accounted for, but more generally attributed to the manipulations of heavy operators.

NEW ORLEANS,

NEW ORLEANS,

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Gold, 104%@105%. Sight exchange on New York, & premium.

Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 507%.

FOREIGN.

Loypox, March 12.—Rate of discount in open

Stering exchange bankers bills, 307%.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 12.—Rate of discount in open market for three-months bills, 14@1%; below the Bank of England rate 4@%.

Consols, money and account, 96 5-6.
United States bonds, '058, 1064; '678, 100%; 10-40s, 1084; new 5s, 1074.

New-York Central, 94; Eric, 7%; preferred, 18; Illinois Central, 51. Illinois Central, 51.
Paris, March 12.—Rentes, 107f 5c.
Frankport, March 12.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103½.

## REAL ESTATE.

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock day morning, and for the correspondent

emot de construir a	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Balantin of 1.4%	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	7,721	6,363	3,829	9,014
Wheat, bu	9,840	26,645	7, 353	22,972
Corn, bu	38,550	54, 695	28,009	66, 916
Oats, bu	21,820	13,000	9,860	19,476
Rye. bu	1,474	1,050	******	1,500
Barley, bu	8,290	5,550	7,780	10,015
Grass seed, Ibs.	223, 421,	_112,653	158, 529	177,053
Flaxweed, ibs .	114,870	84,500	22,600	82,745
B. corn, 1bs	40,000	54,500	40,000	40, 320
C. meats, lbs	68,305	106,800	1,246,320	952, 217
Beef, tes			**********	254
Beef, bris		30	300	24
Pork, bris		240	339	2,980
Lard, lbs	19,440	21,670	1,043,620	237, 937
Tallow, lbs	18, 230	31,370	63,080	
Butter, lbs	59, 138	56, 610	33, 320	79, 130
D. hogs. No	1,388	483	289	116
Live hogs, No.	5,278	2,959	4,576	3,818
Cattle, No	1,412	1, 180	1,913	2,718
Sheep, No	442		1,048	400
Hides, lbs	185, 534	141, 430	228,684	177,820
Highwines, bris	200	330	152	114
Wool, Ibs	47,313	41.340	20, 244	80,000
Potatoes, bu	2, 100	1.667	1,750	1,420
Coal, tons	2,737	1, 591	592	* 300
Hay, tohs	23	70		
Lumber, m	181	277	1,404	1,438
Shingles, m	1, 105	880	380	604
Salt. bris	102	70	893	820
Poultry, Ibs	36,711	53, 452	41,335	20, 387
Poultry, coops,		7		
Game, pkgs	******	17	*******	
Eggs, pkgs	1,242	1,787	836	669
Cheese, bxs	449	1, 231	151	322
G. apples, oris.	753	40	140	149 C/10/20

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 5,505 bu wheat, 1,589 bu corn, 1,217 bu oats, 681 bu rye, 4,614 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected info store in this city on Monday morning: 1 car. No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car. No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do. 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (11 wheat); 28 cars high mixed corn, 12 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed do, 41 cars No. 2 oats, 9 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 oats, 9 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 oats, 9 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade; Total, 157 cars, or 65,000 bn. Inspected out: 8,468 bu wheat, 18,163 bu corn, 886 bu oats, 1,889 bu rye, and 17,083 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and mostly lower, oats being about the only thing that were firmer. Provisions were very weak, almost panicky, and wheat was lower, while corn and barley were easier in sympathy, notwithstanding the fact that "the snow was falling fast," and brought with it small receipts of produce, while there was no special reason outside for weakness, except the news of the failure of a New York operator in pork. The arading was chiefly local, with very little inquiry for shipment, and the feeling was one of uncertainty in regard to the future of prices, and there was very little buying except to fill shorts. The storm threatened to interfere without receipts, but it also lessened the prospect of an early opening of the season of navigation.

Dry goods were quiet, and bid fair so to remain until there is a favorable change in the weather. Prices remain stendy and firm. The grocery market presented no new polints of interest. Trade was quiet aimost to dullness, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly firm, the quoted prices being more or less freely shaded all around. In the batter market there was dullness and depression. Buyers are holding off for lower figures, and beyond a hand-to-mouth business little is doing. Cheese is in light suppl Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 5,505 bu wheat, 1,589 bu corn, 1,217 bu oats, 681 bu rye, 4,614 bu barley.

fair request and steadier. The seed market was quiet, and most varieties were steady in price, the offerings being moderate. Lemons were firmer, otherwise green fruits were unshanged. Poultry was scarce and firm. The retail demand for potatoes was fair carly, and the market was steady under moderate offerings of choice stock.

Rail freights were dull and irregular, with no change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York and 40c to Boston per 100 lbs of grain.

nes. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 346346, and 7c to Kingston, to load immediately.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Price Current of Saturday gives

1875-76. 212, 28 Totals .. Totals. 3, 213, 622 215.13 35.47
The general averages of weight and lard for the past season are approximations, and show a decrease of 2.85 in weight, and i.4 i.b siard. No calculations are gard to interior points can now be given, but there will the undoubselly a larger decrease in averages of weight and lard than shown above, while the aggregate number will likely be about 1.700,000.

The product of barreled pork, and amount of lard nicroes of 330 be each, compare for two seasons as

...442, 487 — Tiero 1878-'7. ...177, 485 ...62, 500 ...41, 500 ...24, 385 ...21, 840 ...22, 900 362,075 ..349 290 Totals ..

GRAIN IN SIGHT.
The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, com-prising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and scaboard ports and in ransit by rail March 3, 1877:

In store at | Wheat, Corn. | bu. New York. 2,730,641 1.711,055 822,335 513,824 Albany. 1.800 46,000 45,000 318,100 Burfalo. 168,580 209,500 14,302 295,890 Chicago. 3,403,290 3,183,880 785,633 203,312 Milwaukee 2,013,338 21,149 199,185 250,210 Tot Mar. 8, 77 10779, 145 12208, 880 2, 902, 144 3, 478, 162
Tot Feb. 24, 77 108,23, 124 11470, 713 2, 825, 991 3, 385, 918
Tot Feb. 17, 77 11988, 927 11077, 124 3, 073, 400 3, 885, 435
Tot Mar. 5, 76 17168, 270 6235, 708, 3, 261, 532 2, 053, 231
Tot Mar. 6, 75 12109, 533, 7376, 653 2, 213, 480 1, 179, 740

This gives a reduction of about 44,000 bu wheat

EUROPEAN NEWS.

It has been estimated by a Parisian, who has devoted considerable attention to the subject, that France will require to import in the south and east of that country about 600,000 qrs of wheat from February to August, 1877; Switzerland, 520,000 or an aggregate requirement of 2,590,000 qrs, or an aggregate requirement of 2,590,000 qrs, equal to 20,720,000 ba. This demand may make an inroad into the grain fleet destined to ports of call and direct ports in the United Kingdom.

Dornbush gives the following as the imports and exports, in cwts of 112 lbs, of the articles named into and from Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 17:

 
 Corn
 15,422,216
 9,864,940

 Szported
 19,123
 10,024

 Flour
 19,123
 10,024

 Wheat
 550,294
 110,084

 Corn
 256,619
 21,086
 COMMERCE OF NEW YORK. The Daily Bulletin gives the following as the for-

eign imports at New York for the month of February: 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1879.

Total ent'd at port. 394, 923, 380 \$27, 977, 330 \$26, 659, 268 Withdrawn from warehouse... 8, 435, 817 6, 997, 403 5, 569, 897 The corresponding exports were:

1875. 1876. 1877.

Dom. produce... \$17, 589, 488 \$17, 612, 643 \$18, 972, 399 Foreign free goods 145, 877 301, 394 \$48, 525, 535 Foreign datable... 128, 629 305, 390 334, 794 Specie and bullion 4,040,624 4, 118, 019 1, 267, 258 Total exports. \$22,152,500 \$22,423,000 \$20,729,976
T7 exclu. of specie 18,111,985 18,304,987 19,662,718

Triexciu. of specie 18,111,885 18, 304,887 19,662,718
GOODS RECEIVED
at the Chicago Customs March 12: J. V. Farwell
& Co., 26 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 9 cases
dry goods; G. A. Schmidt & Co., 2 cases machinery; Carson, Piris, Scott & Co., 1 case dry goods;
James S. Kirk & Co., 38 tos soda sah; D. W.
Irwin & Co., 2, 500 bu barley; Rumsey & Walker,
2, 500 bu barley: Floto & Minninger, 1 case books;
Mandevill Bros., 3 cases wearing apparel; Field,
Letter & Co., 6 cases dry goods. Amount of duties
collected, \$5,073,39.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quite active and very weak. It was staggered at the opening by the report of a failure in New York (James Kinyan), which brought out sellers in force. There was a general expectation of heaving offerings in consequence, and holders hastened to realize, while several deals were closed up for outside parties at an enormous loss. The market then became steadler, but was again weakened by reports of a heavy decline in bogs at the Stock-Yards, bringing packing hogs down to \$4.80. The endrenous excess in the production of pork, —33,000 bris more than the season previous—was adduced as a reason for very low prices, and many holders sold became they could not withstand the pressure, though believing in a speedy reaction. The latter part of the session was comparatively firm, as the lower prices brought out a good many orders to fill, and news was received of a good export demand in New York for land.

Mass Posk—Was active and weak, declining 55@60e per bri, and closing 2022356 better, at 23%c below the bris cache at 18 and 18 a PROVISIONS.

14. 15. Total, 70, 970 bris. The market closed stoady at \$13. 469, 13. 50 for round jots of cash or seller March; \$13. 556, 13. 5074 seller April; and \$13. 756, 13. 775, seller May.

Prime mess at \$8.50,63, 75.

LARD—Was active, and declined 25c per 100 lba, in symptime mess at \$8.50,63, 75.

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LARD—Was active, and declined 25c per 100 lba, in symptime mess at \$8.50,63, 75.

Saturday. Sales were reported of 500 tax cash at \$8.50 of \$1.50 of

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was dull and heavy at former questions, holders being generally unwilling to shade prices, though buyers held off, owing to the weakness in wheat, sales were restricted to 130 bris winters on private terms; 150 bris spring extra, chiedy at \$6.03456.753 The market dosed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters. \$7.50:28.25; medium winters. \$6.50:27.00; low grade do. \$6.00:26.25; choice spring extras. \$6.50:27.00; medium do. \$6.00:26.25; choice spring extras. \$6.50:27.50; medium do. \$6.00:26.50; common do. \$6.50:27.50; spring superfines. \$4.50:26.00; Rye flour, \$4.57:26.26.00; Brax.—Was less active, and steadler, with a shade more of firmness. Sales were reported of 30 tons at \$12.75:26:16.00 per ton on track and \$13.00 free on board car.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.50 free on board car. Conn-Meal—was cominally unchanged, at \$15.25 on board car.

Coin-Musl.—Was nominally unchanged, at \$15.25 per ton for coarse on track.

WHIRAT—Was less active and steadier, though rather wask declining \$60 and closing \$60 lower than Satary day. Liverpool was guict, but London was a shade better, cargoes were better, and the English country markets a shade dearer, while some private advices quoted id per cental idvance, and our receipts were very small. But there was no special strength in New York, and the market here was weakened by the report shat woo of our largest operators had sold out at the blose of last week. There was thus little to sustain prices is the absence of butying orders from outside, which were very few, and the market sympathized to some extent with the decline in pork products. There was more anxiety on the part of holders for April to change over into May, and the prices in formal the latter month widened in consequence analysis of the part of holders for a pril to change over into May, and the practice for cash lois was more anxiety on the part of holders for a pril to change over a pril to the part of holders for a pril to change over into May, and the practice and the lois was more anxiety on the part of holders for a pril to change over a pril to the part of holders for a pril to change over into May, and the practice of an into the products of the prince of the products of the prince of the prince

acorage) at \$1.249as 1.25; 400 bit No. 3 to acora 1. acorage)

\$2,000 bit by sample at 502a550 on track. Total, 18,500 bit.

MINERSOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, with Hittle change in price. Sales were limited to 1.400 bit No. 2 (4e atorage) at \$1.32; and 700 bit by sample at \$1.348.1.35 free on board car.

\*\*CORN\*\*

\*\*CORN\*

track 10.000 bu shelled by sample at 37%-650c on track, and 11.200 bu do at 386,38% free on board cars. Total, 78, 400 bu.

OATS—Were more active and firmer, closing about 36 higher than on Saturday. The late decline induced the shorts to take hold, and a fair business was done early, chiedy in settlement, the market closing quiet at the advance. The receipts were light. Seller April, the principal doal, opened at 32% and closed at 32% 22%. May sold at 34% 6350c, closing at the outside. Regular No. 2 was quiet at 32% 18%, and fresh receipts sold at 33% 32% 25%. Kejected on as were duit at 24% 250. Samples were in fair request, the prospect of small receipts, owing to the storm, making local destines at 10 to 10

6,000 bn.

PHEST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 135,000 bu at \$1.28661.2864 for May and \$1.24661.2484 for April.

Corn—10,000 bu for May at 43560,
Mess pork—15,750 bris at \$13.45613,30 for April and \$13.825613.85 for May.

Lard—1,500 tes at \$9.15 for May and \$9.05 for April. LARU-1, 000 tos at \$0.15 for May and \$9.05 for April.

Mess pork was active and lower. Sales were reported of 15, 250 bris at \$13.25(13.45 for April and \$13.456) 13.63 for May.

Lard was lower, with sales of 2.750 tos at \$8.97166 9.00 for April and \$5.075668.1256 for May.

Short ribs—Sales 500,000 ha for April at 7c.

Wheat was fairly active, closing weak at a decline of \$6.05 for for May.

Lard 1.25% chains at \$1.25.

Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 30% for April and 43c for May.

Oats were unchanged, sales being made at 35c for May.

May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was slow and lower, closing 25c lower than at the close of 'Change. April closed at \$13.25c il.3.20, and May at \$13.475c il.3.50. Sales 2,500 bris at \$13.275c il.3.20, and May at \$13.475c il.3.50 for May.

Lard was duil and weak, closing 125c il.5c lower than at 1 o'clock, at \$8.25(68.35 for April, and \$9.0569.075 for May.

Sales 2,750 cs at \$8.3668.357c for April, and \$9.0569.075 for May.

Meate—Sales 50,000 lbs shoulders at \$4.56 for April; 200,000 lbs short ribs at \$7.10 for May.

ALCOHOL—Was easier, in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at \$2.0482.08. BROWN-CORN—Was in moderate request at un-BROWN-CORN-Was in moderate request at na-changed prices: Choice green hurl, 54,67c; medium hurl, red tipped, 44,65c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 56,546c; red tipped, with do, 46,46c; red do, 36,34c; inside brush, 36,4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 46,04c; inferior brush, 3c; crooked do, 28,4c. BUTERE-There was a light call from shippers and about the usual demand from the local trade at substan-tially the prices current on the closing days of last week, sales making on a basis of the annexed quotations: Choice

sales making on a basis of the annexed quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 25630c; medium to good, 18@22c; Interior to common, 11@16c; roll, 12@17c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and firm. The demand continues moderate at the following figures: Stark, 23%c; Montaun, 2bc; Peerless, 2bc; Ontario, 2bc; Lewiston, 2bc; Otter Creek, 19c; Amoskeag, 16c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@16c; gunites, single, 14@18c; do, double, 24@24%c.

CHEESE—Not much change was apparent in the market for this staple. A moderate demand existed at 14% 15c for good to best factory, and at 11@18c for lower grades. To for good to the second of the demand and a steady set of prices. We again quote: Leckawanna erg. \$7.50; do nut and range. \$8.00; Blosburg. \$7.00; cannel. \$7.00; Bfrar Hill. \$8.00; Estimore & Ohio, \$5.50; Illinois. \$3.7664.25; Gartsherrie, \$5.00; Indiana block. \$4.506

do nut and range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; the ritil \$6.00; lillands, \$1.00; and \$1.00; and

 
 parisons:
 1877.
 1878.
 1875.
 1874.

 New Fork, bags.
 17,003
 205,861
 76,930
 42,914

 Baltimore.
 27,183
 38,410
 35,651
 38,23

 New Orleans.
 9,850
 9,276
 23,063
 4,127

 Mobile.
 2,900
 5,100
 -- -- 

 Galveston.
 6,000
 7,206
 7,712
 2,000

 Savannah.
 2,000
 -- -- -- 

HOPS—Were dull at 10,200°, the outside being for Bastern hops.

LUMBELD—Dealers report a satisfactory trade at unchanged prices. The Northcastern Lumbermon (March 10) has reports from prominent lumber points in Michigan and Wisconsin, stating that the lumber districts generally have been visited by snow, in sufficient quantities in some localities to greatly benefit loggers, many of whom are behind in their contracts. It is expected that a full crop of 2000,000, 005f. 75 per cent of which is already banked, will be obtained on

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aled on the

POULTER
small, and fine dressed stock was in a
small, and fine dressed stock was in a
small, and fine dressed, see the per B; do, live,
firm. Wild ducks were scarce.
Poultery—Chickens, dressed, 8000c, 600c, dressed, 10.8
22: ducks, dressed, 8000c; do, live, \$3.00; geose,
12: ducks, dressed, 8000c; do, live, \$3.00; geose, Hve. \$6.00.

GAME—Mallard ducks, \$2.00 per doz; small ducks, \$1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Were generally quiet and steady, though timothy was quoted easy. Clover was quoted firm at \$8.5098.65 for good to prime. Timothy sold at \$1.509.1.629. Flax was quiet at \$1.4501.55.

SALT—Was quiet and steady. Stocks are ample, and no change in prices is expected at present: Fine salt, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—Were quiet and unchanged, prices ranging as follows:

GUNFOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 89.40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50.855c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60.855c; choice, 70.975c; choicest, 85.950c; faney, \$1.00 (§1.15.

medium, 40sace; good ao, 50sace; ne, 50sace; nesses, 11.0.

(4).15.

IMPRIVAL—Common, 29633c; good do, 35638c; medium, 40sace; good do, 35638c; medium, 40sace; good do, 45638c; medium, 40sace; good do, 45638c; nesses, 70sace; finest, 50sace; choice, 65cace; choice, 170sace; good do, 45538c; goo

VEAL—Choice veal was quoted at 860c, and rair at 667c.
WOOL—Small orders are received daily from Western mills, otherwise little is being done. Stocks are light, except of coarse wools. Following are dealers prices to mannafacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 26-36 less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine. 366-36c; medium, 356-37c; do coarse, 33635c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20-24c; do coarse and medium, 23627c; threathed, prime to choice, 38642c; do poor to good, 34637c.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,000 head. It was a disagreeable day for out-door operations. The yards were covered with filth and slush, and to add to the discomfori of buyers and sellers a driving snow-storm set in early in the day and continued without interruption until evening. But, despite the unfavorable weather, there was a fairly active market and a firm one. Shippers, encoeraged by drm Eastern advices and a light run of stock, took hold with confidence, and by the middle of the afternoon the pens were cleared of all desirable shipping cattle, and at prices which must have proved fairly satisfactory to sellers, as they averaged somewhat higher than those current last week. Sales were noted at \$4,00.65, 25 for common to choice shipping bevers; at \$2,786,4.00 for inferior to good lots to local butchers; and at \$3,256,4.00 for common to prime stock cattle. The market sheed firm.

Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5- year-old steers, weighing 1, 400 to

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year-105-year-old steers, weighing 1, 400 to 1, 500 passes of the property of the prope opened dull, there being

with prices nominal at \$3.0025.50 per 100 hs for poor to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12—Breves—Receipts, 3,400, making 7,900 for the week, against 6,000 last week; could be received by the secret of the week, against 6,000 last week; could be received by the secret of the week of the secret hand of the secret hand for some days: trade fairly self demand better than for some days: trade fairly self demand better than for some days: trade fairly self demand better than for some days: trade fairly self demand better than for some days: trade fairly self demand of the received fairly self demand of the received fairly self demand of the received fairly self demand for the English market.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5, 750, making 15, 600 for the week, against 17, 000 last week; market firm; a shade higher for good stock; some extra and fancy sheep sold \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0} tations—Receipts, 5.775 head; total for the week, 10.505; Yorkers, \$5.2565.50; Philadelphias, \$6.006 8.25.

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CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

March 12.—Hoos—Demand fair and market firm; common \$4.00-95.25; fair to good light, \$5.300-6.00; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 550.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Hoos—Demand light; holders firm; \$4.70-85.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 12-11 a. m.-FLOUB-No. 1, 248

LIVERPOOL, March 12—11 a. m.—FLOUR—NO. 1, 248
25s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 70s 6d; No. 2, 88 6d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d. No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, 24s824s 3d; old, 24s 6d@24s 6d.
PROVISIONS—Fork, 61s 6d. Lard, 48s.
Liverpool, March 12—Latest.—Cotton—Quiet and weak; 64:66 11-10d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 10s 4d@10s 8d; do club, 10s 8d@11s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 8d@10s 8d; do winter, 10s 6d@10s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 24s 25s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 6d. 24s 9d; new do, 24s624s 3d. Oats—American, 26s. 2 CLOVER-SERD—American, 70s 80s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 61s 6d; prime mess beef, 76s. Lard—47s 9d. Cheese firm; American, 75s. Bacon—Long clear, 28s; short do, 30s 6d.
Tallow—40s 6d.
PSTROLENUM—Sprits, 10s; refined, 12s 3d.
LINSERD OIL—20s 6d.
RESIN—Common, 5s 6d@65 9d; pale, 13s.
SPIRITS TURPENTINS—20s.
ANERICAN CITTES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

No. 2, 44c; No. 2 white, 48c; No. 1, 5Ic; white Michigan, 50c on track.

OCRAN FREIGHTS—Berth room quiet but steady; sharters duil and nominally unchanged; engagements to Liverpool by stoam; 8,000 begrain to #10 at 536.

PROVISIONS—Park—Market much lewer; no disposition to operate in futures; moderate business in cash lots; sales of 475 bris new mess on spot at 514.503

14.72; 320 bris remps and 500 bris city prime mess, both on private terms; 250 bris new mess, May, 514.50; second call, April, 314.25 bid; \$14.90 asked; May, 314.40 bid; \$14.75 asked; June, \$14.90 asked; May, 314.40 bid; \$14.75 asked; June, \$14.90 asked; Cut mests—Business slow; prices unchanged; middles easier; Western long clear, 75c. Lard—Market opened demoralized; decidedly lower; closed with a reaction of about 10c per 100. His; not much busi-

6, 250 tos May, \$9. 475@9.60, closing at \$9.55; 250 June, \$9.70, closing at \$9.70. SUGAR—Raw duli and weak at \$95@85@ for fair;

WHERT-Market dell and comman as 31.10 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. March 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 12@12½~,
futures closed easy; March, 11.04@11.93c; April, 11.93
611.94c; May, 12.08@12.09, June, 12.21@12.22c; July,
12.376a12.32c; August, 12.376a12.38c; September, 12.14
612.10c; October, 11.91@11.93c; November, 11.75c
11.80c; December, 11.78a41.90c.

FLOUE—Stronger; a shade better local demand; export trade light; prices anchanged; receipts, 12.000
bris. Rye flour steady; 34.35c
60c.

CORN-Max—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat Quiet and unchanged; no receipts.
Rye quiet; Western, 91694c. Barley steady; 2-rowed
State, 61693c; mait dull and unchanged. Coru—Heceipts, 64.000 bu; in good demand for export; fair demand for home trade; unsyaded Western mixed, 54%
655c; item mixed, 56.65b5[cc; low mixed, 50%55]cc;
steam yellow, 569c.

State, 38c.55c; white do, 42655c.

Hoys—Verarlings, 658/70c.

Hoys—Verarlings, 658/70c.

State, 38:438c; white do, 43:30c.

An "Shipping, 68:70c.

Hors—Yearlings, 62:10c; new Western, 82:14c.

GROCERIES—Coffee scarce and firm; low, dull, an heavy; Rio, cargoes, 17:32ic in gold, jobhing, 17:42c in gold. Sugar—Market dull; fair to good refining 81:460-46c; prime, 91:460-46c; refined quiet at 10:461-118c.

Molames—Refining scarce and firm; gulet; others quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand develope.

folasses—Refining scarce and firm; quiet; otherwquie nothinged, Rice steady, with a fair demand arolina, 55/4608/46. Pyrnotxus—Quiet but firm; crude, 109/46; refined 80; casos, 209/60; naphtha, 115/46. TALLOW—Quiet; prime, 86. STRAINED RUSIN—Easler.

WHISKY-Market dull; nounnas; pr. m.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—PLOUS—Firm; moderate!

BALTIMORE, March 12.—PLOUS—Firm; moderate!

BALTIMORE, March 12.—FLOUR—Firm; moderately active; Western superfine, \$5.0068.75; caters, \$5.786.6,75; family, \$6.759.750.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and more active; No. 2 red Western, \$6.759.750.

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GGC.

BRAX—Demand fair and prices higher; 2814c.

BRAX—Demand fair and prices higher; 2814c.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 12.—FLOUR—Market dull;

Minnesota family, 77.0087.50; State. Ohio. and Indiana, 26.0037.50; high grades, 28.00410.25.

GRAIX—Wheat insettive; red, 21.514-21.55; amber, 31.5061.58; white. 41.504.65; mixed, 28.00610.25.

Graix—Wheat insettive; 135.0041.65. Rys unchanged.

Corn quiet; yellow, 345.0056; white, 545c; mixed, 586c; f. o, b. Oats firm; white, 446-44c; mixed, 386.

CLOVER-SEED—Inactive; 135.00456.

BUTTER—In good demand; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 27028c; firsts, 256276c; Western extras, 20235c; firsts, 21624c; Western rolls, 21624c. 21@20c. GRESS-Psir demand; Western fine, 149@159@0 prime, 11@12c. Roos-Western fresh, 19@17c. Personscum-Refined, 159@15c; crade, 11c. Wurssyr-Western, \$1.00. REGULPTS-Whest, 2.000 bu; corn, 42.000 bu. Suprawys-Corn, 44.000 bu.

Hackly Type Whosa, 2, 000 bu: corn, 42,000 bu.

Shiff Many Corn, 44,000 bu.

Shiff Many Corn, 46,000 bu.

Grain Whosa dull, weak, and lower: No. 2 red fall.

\$1.46 cash, \$1.47 bid April, No. 3, \$1.415 bid cash;
\$1.48 cash, \$1.47 bid April, No. 3, \$1.415 bid cash;
\$1.48 cash, \$1.47 bid April, No. 3, \$1.415 bid cash;
\$1.49 cash, \$1.47 bid April, No. 3, \$1.415 bid cash;
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\$1.49 cash, \$1.47 bid April, No. 3, \$1.415 bid cash;
\$2.36 cash;
\$3.40 bid Cash and March; 375 cash;
\$3.40 bid Cash;
\$3.40 bid Cash;
\$3.40 bid Cash;
\$3.40 bid Cash;
\$4.40 bid Cash;
\$

WHISKY—Good demand at \$1.08; generally held higher.

TOLEDO, March 12.—PLOUR—Steady,
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.50;
No. 1 amber spot held \$1.60, 188 offered; March, \$1.40;
May, \$1.54; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red winter, \$1.40%;
No. 3 red, \$1.33; rejected, \$1.03. Corn firm; high mixed spot, 44c; May, 463(c; No. 2 spot, 43%;c; No. 2 white, 44c; rejected, 45c. Oats quiet; 354;c.
CLOVER SERD—\$3.00 for manumoth.
RECELTRS—Flour, none; wheat 1,200 bu; corn, \$,000 bu; cats, \$500 bu.
BRIPHERS—Flour, none; wheat 1,200 bu; corn, \$,000 bu; cats, \$500 bu.
MILWAUKER, March 12.—PLOUR—Steady and firm.
MILWAUKER, March 12.—PLOUR—Steady but firm; doc; new, \$6.00; \$1.594. Corn quisey but firm; had; \$6.00; \$1.594. Corn quisey but firm; doc; new, \$6.00; \$1.594. Corn quisey but firm

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12. - FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. Grain—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; high-mixed, Sec bid on track; 30%c asked April; 40c May. Provisions—Bulk clear rib, 7%c; clear, 7%c; aboulders, 5%c. BUFFALO, March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet and steady; d cars new on track at 50%51c. Outs dull; 1 car Ohio on track, 40c. Rye neglected. Barley dull and beavy; sales of 1,200 bu State at 80c on track. track.

Boston. March 12.—Flour—Market dull; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, 8c. 75:27.75. Corn—Market dull; mixed and yellow, 36:200. Ozta—No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45:340c.

COTTON. COTTON.

GALVESTON, March 12.—COTTON—Very dull; middlings, 11%c; not receipts, 776 bales; sales, 158; coastwise, 2, 166.

Mobile, March 12.—Cotton—Nominal; middlings, 11 7-16c; not receipts, 571 bales; sales, 100; to the Continent, 1,000; coastwise, 74.

SATANNAH, March 12.—COTTON—Dull; middlings, 100; 100; coastwise, 74. 1,902. CHARLESTON, March 12.—COTTON—Dull; middlings, 12c; net receipts, 607 bales; sales, 500; to Great Britain 1,900; constwise, 219.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Business was moderate with package houses, and there was a fair jobbing trade. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands. Lonsdale bleached shirilings were reduced \$6. Prints were rather more active. Dress goods were doing well. Men's wear of woolens were in irregular demand. Shawls were quiet. Foreign goods were in steady request.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, March 12.—PermoLEUM—Market stead and firm; standard white (110 test), 13c.

Signs of Gentility.

"Keeping a gig," "says the Edinburg Sectionen,
"is a well-known proof of respectability, and it
is comfortable to reflect that there are at least
260,000 respectable men in Great Britain. If a
gig means respectability, a four-wheeler implies
canonization, and there are 150,000 of these circulating saints in the island, while the boast of
heraldry and the pomp of power are attended
to by nearly 60,000 De Veres and De Smythes,
who emblazen their carriage panels, sait-spoons,
note-paper, etc., with their ancient or modern
coats-of-arms."

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. pot, foot of Lake-at., and foot of Twenty-ascond ricket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of the label. Grand Pacific Hotel, and as Paimer House

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' 5:25 a m. 7:399 m. Wisconsin iowa and Minnesota Express. Wisconsin iowa and Minnesota Express. Sa59 m. 11:00s m. Night Express. 7:309 m. 17:00 a m. 17:00 a m. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pan and Minneapolis are good either via Matison and Frain du Chien, or via Watertown, La Grosse, and Winosa. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RAILEOAD Depots, foot of Lako-st. Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canai and Sixteenth-sax, Ticket Offices, at Clark-st., and at depote.

Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator \* 7-255 a. m. \* 7:45 p. m. Rockfrd, D'buque, & Sloux City \* 4:50 p. m. \* 11:29 a. m. \* 12:20 p. m. \* 11:29 a. m. \* 12:20 p. m.

HLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Depet, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Tweaty-second-st,
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.
Leave. Arriva. PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY, | Leave. | Arrive.

8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. ) 5:15 p. m. † 7:00 a. m. † 10:20 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-effices: St Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

9 8:50 a. m. 9 6:30 a. m. CHICAGO BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, coraer of Van Buren and Sherman House

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Star Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

KANKAKEE LINE From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st, CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LIFE.
From Ry. Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll at.
| Depart. | Arriva. Day Express (except Sunday)... 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. Night Express (daily)........ 8:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

CIGARS. ESPANOLA CIGARS. The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-clusive sale of the cigars of this well-known and cale-brated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invite the attention of the public to the full assortment of all the usual styles they are now prepared to offer. Influenced by the high duties on imported Cigars, the proprietor of the Espanola factory at Havana has cata-Branch in Key West,
and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abajo tobacco as in the Havana factory, the pure quality and
aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its preent high credit among consumers. The prices are materially less than for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every respect fully
equal. They are offered in connection with our small
list of Havana Cigars.

PARK & THLFORD,

917 and 919 Broadway, New York.

917 and 919 Broadway, New York.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,

130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York. UNDERTAKES.

D. H. DONOVAN FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, OS Washington-et., second floor.

Prompt attention to calls by telegraph from city published towns. Open day and night.



SAVORY & MOORE, 148 New Bond-st., London. Sold by them, and all CHEMISTS AND STONEKERPERS THROUGHOUTH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. MATHEY Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Farth. New York, and Landon, and sudon, and su-others for the CAYLUS prompt can of all dis-cent or of ing. Prepared by CAPSULES sold by Draggists in CAPSULES the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

Mr. H. MAHLER, 10 rue de la Grange, Batel INJECTION CADET

CITY FO

Comptroller Farwell Own and Amounts Tied Up by

Von Hollen and to the Uncollected Ta

The twentieth annual of the City of Chicago for the pamphlet form yesterdare prepared by the follow

I recommend that the facal names on April 1, provided as to cover the expenses of the 16 April 1, This will make or more nearly to the municipal dioreten the gap between the open disturbed in the penditures and the collection which I was very the total to the collection of the coll gether with those of his fluor having been untiring in y tricate the city from its-the wise measures of to meat adopted by the city recommendations, the city's if not fully, restored. The flos ly reduced by the collection of miscellaneous sources, the col-ling been pursued with more with proper legislation for the

our legislators will devise some city at the present session of the large present session of the large present session of the large present of the county Court of Cook Co delimuent states of 1973 and 187 collection thereof until R can prise legislation. Bills for the fore our Legislature, with evisucess.

in May last ex-City-Collector sconded, when it was discovered or to the city. The amount of I ascertained from this books am apparently not less than 1838, is creased by the production of come small amounts having all sisce the closing of our books sure was promply commenced. It also becomes my duty to reing in the accounts of M. B. Brent of Bulkings, or 884.10, a former Clerk of Police Court, es There is an unpaid salary due to was withheld from them, awaid ducing the former to \$449.37, as The condamen of both I have have promised me to estife with commenced if not seen adjusted. The suff upon the bond of come is approaching a trial after and we trust with prospects of and trust with prospects of and trust with prospects of and and trust with prospects of an and t Gaze is appreceding a vital after and we triat with prospects of a The basance of set, 601. 48, whis O'Hars failed to turn over to his piration of his term of office, had the Treasury. The greater portic having been to his credit as. Treming been to his credit as. Treming been to his credit as. Treming been to his credit as. The O'Hara's bondamen, assumed to debeduces (matured). Sait we bondamen. However, carly in Icolicitation, although reinternalis.

its just ordigations, netwifthstands against the city's credit; especial; against low city's credit; especial; Esq., the able and courieous Press Axchange National Hank, as also a light bankers in this city. Our acknow ledgments are likewed loca, hanks and hankers for opported which also be a light bankers with the promptly cat a critical moment.

On June 22, 1878, there were occrtificates of indebtedness an time warrants amounting to...

Of which I have redecined and cat

Leaving butance now outstand fow outstanding, materied...... eld by Reifer and Aid Society as Jonathan Burr Fund as an inves-Bevenue time warrants outstands since July 1, 1878.

Of which amount \$488,880.92 | from appropriations of 1875, i years, for work contracted for as completed during 1875, thus less \$2,085,765.41 [saued for the cuponses of 1876, being but a fraction—half of the appropriation year.

\*Since the 1st triaint I have re those matured, and the remainder tired by receipts from taxes.

Bonds, BONDEU DEBT To Municipal. \$ 175.000 \$ 3.5 Ewerage. \$7,000 \$ 2.1 Elver improvem's \$ 4,000 \$ 3.6 Water Loan. \$ 17,000 \$ 3.6

Bills receivable.

Cash in Treasury.

TAX-SALS CESTIFIC (Included in and classed as, "mon Sale of 1873 for taxes of 1871 and prisale of 1874 for taxes of 1873 and prisale of 1874 for taxes of 1873 and prisale of 1874 for taxes of 1873 and prisale of 1874 for taxes of 1874 and prisale of 1875 for taxes of 1874 and prisale of 1876 and prisale of 1876 and 1876 and

## TIME TABLE PARTURE OF TRAIN ted. : Monday excepted. | Ar HWESTERN RAILWAY. and Kinzie-sta. . 10:00a m. 4:00p. m. ON & QUINOY RAILROAD! reator • 7:25a. m. • 7:45p. m. reator • 4:15p. m. • 11:20a m. x CLy • 9:30 a. m. • 4:25p. m. x City • 9:30 p. m. • 7:05 a. m. \* 8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 5:15 p. m. † 7:00 a. m. 10:20 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. to OHIO RAILROAD. osition Building, foot of Mona 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, pot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. 8:50 p. m. \$ 8:30 a. m. ND & PACIFIU RAILROAD fren and Sherman-sts. Ticket t-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive. WATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-Depart. Arrive. day).. 9:15 a. m. 8:50 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:45 a. m. LINE & KOKOMO LINE. er of Clinton and Carroli-sts. Depart. Arrive. LA CIGARS. nade arrangements for the ex-tof this well-known and cele-ared in Key West, and invite ite to the rull assortment of all now prepared to offer, duties on imported Cigara, the a factory at Havana has estab-TILFORD, d 919 Broadway, New York. RALL & CONDIT, E Chambers st., New York. RTAKER. DNOVAN. TAKER, ALES. CANADANAS CALES OF ALL KINDS. BANKS, MORSE & CO. & 118 Lake St., Chicago. eful to buy only the Gennine. WASTING PASES. The most efficience EDIES are ILSION AND CREATINE. The original Benuine prepared only by Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paria, New York, and Longor Paria, New York, and Longon Perior to all prompt care charges, relong stand-TION FREE. ominal Weakness, Lost Man-nught on by Indiscretion of the fugredients.

ue de la Grange, Batellera, a paper in France. ON CADET

CITY FINANCES.	I have caused, as a sin examination as we have them tain the amounts rante, or allowed
the parties of the manufacture of the	rante, or allowed
Comptroller Farwell Tells Us What We Own and Owe.	
Apple of truly and training to the truly of	amounts in 17 ye
Amounts Tied Up by the Operations of	the losses in the
Von Hollen and Other Debtors to the City.	cessors in office
to be both the second of the s	gregate of losses (exclusive of tax
The Bonded and the Floating Debt-	stance, losses bedouble assessme descriptions, etc. amounts in 17 ye sum of The large item of the losses in the In addition to the been previously eccessors in office quent taxes from amounting to \$3 gregate of losses (exclusive of tax our books) of This shows the margin between taxe.
Uncollected Taxes—Recom- mendations.	The following detail the condition and the condition of t
The twentieth annual statement of the finances	American Exchan York (being bala
of the City of Chicago for the year 1876 was issued	Bills receivable
in pamphlet form yesterday. Its detailed tables are prepared by the following report made to the	Duncan, Sherman Election expense.
Pinance Committee by Comptroller Farwell:  1 herewith submit for your examination the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City	est on city, due years. Bills receivable . Buildings . Duncan . Sherman Election expense. Errors and abatem Fire alarm, police Fire apparatus . General tax warra . House of Correct account . Lamp districts . Police furniture a Real estate .
of Chicago for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1876, and its financial condition at that date. I recommend that the fiscal year be changed, to com-	Hay-scales
mence on April 1, provided some means can be devised to cover the expenses of the three months from Jan. 1 to April 1. This will make our fiscal year correspond	Lamp districts
more nearly to the municipal year. It will likewise shorten the gap between the commencement of our ex- penditures and the collection of our revenues.	School furniture.
When I assumed the duties of the office of City Comp- troller, to which I was very unexpectedly called on the 22d of June last, with but few hours' notice, the city	Street-Ismps and p Subsequent tax on Tax-purchases in I
was struggling under embarrassments brought about by circumstances with which you and the public are already (amiliar; with matured obligations protested	Tax-deeds sale in 18
and unpaid, and its credit consequently seriously im- paired. With your timely counsels and assistance, to-	Von Hollen, Georg Wharing privilege
having been untiring in your endeavors to ex- tricate the city from its difficulties, and with	Police stuffilms. School furniture. School furniture. School furniture. Street-lamp fund ( Street-lamp fund
ment adopted by the City Council upon your recommendations, the city's credit has been largely,	Due from David nrer. Balance in City Tr
ly reduced by the collection of taxes and receipts from miscellaneous sources, the collection of the latter hav-	Balance in City 17
With proper legislation for the recovery of taxes here- tofore suspended, and the exercise of strict economy in	Board of Public W
Finance Committee by Comptroller Farwell:  I herewith submit for your examination the annual statement of the receips and expenditures of the City of Chicago for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1876, and 18 financial condition at that date.  I recommend that the fiscal year be changed, to commence out April I, Trovided some means can be devised to cover the expenses of the three months from Jan. 1 to April I. This will make our fiscal year correspond more nearly to the municipal year. It will thewise shorten the gap between the commencement of our expenditures and the collection of our revenues.  When I assumed the duties of the office of City Comptroller, to which I was very unexpectedly called on the 23d of June last, with but few hours' notice, the city was strongthing under embarrasaments brought about by circumstances with which you and the public are already samiliar; with matured obligations protested and unpaid, and its credit consequently seriously impaired. With your timely counsels and assistance, to white the wise measures of economy and retreuchment adopted by the City Council upon your recommendations, the city's credit has been presently reduced by the collection of taxes and receipts from miscellaneous sources, the collection of the latter having been pursued with more than ordinary diligence. With proper legislation for the recovery of taxes berefore a cytinetion of the balance of our old loating debt. A CHANGE	Board of Public W Bonds Isuffiding Inspectio Burr, Jonathan, fi Canal redemption i Certificates of Indic City Bridewell fun City Heidewell fun City Cemetery. City Hall fund. Countingent fund. Fire Departments. Fire Departments.
is, however, imperatively demanded in the time for the collection of our annual taxes. Our facal year now ends with December; yet, in 1876, not one single dollar of	Chicago Gas-light City Bridewell fun
the taxes levied for that year found its way into the City Treasury. The reason for this is, that it is so late in December before the tax-warrants issue to the several	City Hall fund City hay scales
Town Collectors as to be an utter impossibility to serve the necessary notices and set the collecting machinery in motion in season to be available during the small	Cost of tax sales Coupon account
remaining portion of the year. This must be reme- died by legislation providing for an earlier asses- ment and consequent earlier returns. The warrants	Election expense ( Evening schools
should be in the hands of the Town Collectors certainly as early as Sept. 1; then by an allowance of a fair rate of interest for early payment of taxes, both real and	Fire Department General fund Health Department House of Correction House of Correction
personal, prior to a fixed date—a discontinuance of the unnecessarily cumbersome advertisements of each sep- arate lot, niece, and parcel of land in the entire county.	House of Correction House of Correction Interest fund
when a general notice might suffice—dispensing with numerous copyings of the entire tax-list—and a sure security for the purchaser at the fax sale (which saie	Interest fund Indebtedness fund Judgment account Legal expenses Peopie's Gas-Light
is, however, imperatively domanded in the time for the collection of our annual taxes. Our facal year anowends with December, yet, in 1876, not one aingle dollar of with December, yet, in 1876, not one aingle dollar of with December 1876 yet in 1876, not one aingle dollar of City Treasury. The reason for this is, that it is so late in December 1876 yet he tax warrants issue to the several Town Collectors as to be an utter impossibility to serve the necessary notices and set the collecting machinery in motion in season to be available during the small remaining portion of the year. This must be remedied by legislation providing for an earlier assessment and consequent earlier returns. The warrants should be in the hands of the Town Collectors certainly as early as Sagt. 1; then by an allowance of a fair rate of interest for early payment of taxes, both real and personal, prior to a fixed date—a discontinuance of the unnecessarily cumbersome after the described in the entire county are to the control of the contr	Police Court - North
should be made several months some than has lately been the custom, the necessity for anticipating all the necessity for all the three Town Collectors? What possible harm could arise from the lands of the County Collector, thus saving not only much useless expense and increased liability, to clerical errors, but also much valuable time, and allow the taxpayer to pay all his taxes at one and the same time and place? I trust our legislators will devise some means of relief for our city at the present assist of the Legislature.  In July last the Supreme Court of this State filed an opinion adverse to the city's appeal from the rulings of the County Court of Cook County, for judgment for delinquent taxes of 1873 and 1874, thus suspending the collection thereof until it can be enforced by appropriate legislation. Bills for this purpose are now before our Legislature, with every encouragement of success.	Tollow Court Was
the County Collector, thus saving not only much useless expense and increased liability to ciercal errors, but also much valuable times and allow the arrors.	Police Gunt - Wes Police, life, and he Printing and statio Profit and loss Public buildings f Public Library fun
all his taxes at one and the same time and place? I trust our legislators will devise some means of relief for our	Public-buildings f Public Library fun Pounds
In July last the Supreme Court of this State filed an opinion adverse to the city's appeal from the rulings of	Revenue time-war School-tax fund Sewerage fund Sewerage tax fund
delinquent taxes of 1873 and 1874, thus suspending the collection thereof until it can be enforced by appro-	
fore our Legislature, with every encouragement of success.	Special assessment Special assessment Special casualty fu Street-lamp fund. School fund.
Amount of real estate taxes for 1873 and 1874 still uncollected	Suspense account.
Amount of personal property tax for 1873 and 1874, uncollected	
In May last ex-City-Collector George Von Hollen ab-	Trust funds
er to the city. The amount of his deficits, so far as yet ascertained from his books and receipts presented, is	Washingtonian Ho Water fund
creased by the production of sail further receipts— (some small amounts having already been ascertained	Water-tax rule (12
Suit was promptly commenced against his bondsmen, but the case has not yet been reached for trial.	Six per cent bon
ing in the accounts of M. B. Balicy, late Superintendent of Buildings, of \$634.10, and Lawrence O'Brien,	Six per cent bon Due July 1, 1874 Due July 1, 1895 Due July 1, 1896
There is an unpaid salary due to each of above, which was withheld from them, awaiting final settlement, re-	Seven per cent b Due April 1, 1881
The bondsmen of both I have duly notified, and they have promised me to settle without suit, which will be	Seven per cent b Due April 1, 1881 Due April 1, 1885 Due Dec. 1, 1839 Due Jan. 1, 1894
The soft upon the bend of ex-Treasurer David A. Gage is approaching a trial after very vexations delays.	to institute to
The balance of \$82,601. 45, which ex-Treasurer Daniel O'Hara falled to turn over to his successor upon the ex-	Seven per cent be Due July 1, 1886 Due July 1, 1886
the Treasury. The greater portion thereof (\$62.075.91) having been to his credit as Treasurer with the Hiber-	Due July 1, 1899
O'Hara's bondsmen, assumed to offset certain city in- debtedness (matured). Suit was brought against his	Sevan per cent bo Due July 1, 1896 Due Jan. 1, 1898 Due July 1, 1898 Due Jan. 1, 1898 Due July 1, 1896 Due Sept. 1, 1899
solicitation, although reluctantly on my part (I prefer- ring a decision of the courts upon the question), a set-	Due July 1, 1898 Due Jan. 1, 1898 Due July 1, 1896
I must here be allowed to record my protest against the recognition of the principle that a banking institu-	Due Sept. 1, 1899
Amount of personal property tax for 1879 and 1874, uncollected	Seven per cent be Duc Oct. 1, 1888 Due Oct. 1, 1898 Due July 1, 1899
practice of depositing the city moneys with banks over- which neither the city nor its Treasurer has any con-	Due July 1, 1899
trol.  Indeed, this subject of the better protection and se- curity of the public Treasury is one demanding your thoughtful attention and that of all good citizens.	Seven per cent be Due April 1, 1886 Due Jan. 1, 1886 Due Jan. 1, 1887
I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification at the friendly confidence evinced by Eastern capitalists	TO SERVE AND USE ON
its just obligations, netwithstanding derogatory reports against the city's credit; especially to George S. Coe,	Seven per cent be Due April 1, 1887. Due Jan. 1, 1888
Exchange National Bank, as also to several other lead- ing bankers in that city.	Due Jan. 1, 1888 Due July 1, 1888 Due July 1, 1890 Due July 1, 1890
local banks and bankers for opportune aid rendered the city during the last season; especially to the Merchants' National Rent schick properties came to our anistance	Total muni (bonded) debt
thoughtful attention and that of all good citizens.  I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification at the friendly confidence evinced by Eastern capitalists in the integrity, ability, and intention of our city to my its just obligations, notwithstanding derogatory reports against the city's credit; especially to George S. Coc. Esq., the able and courieous President of the American Xxchange National Bank, as also to several other leading bankers in that city.  Our acknowledgments are likewisedue to some of our local banks and bankers for opportune ald rendered the city during the bast season; especially to the bierchand National Bank, which promptly came to our assistance at a critical moment.  FINANCIAL STATISTICS.  Or. June 22, 1876, there were outstanding	Six per cent bond Due July 1, 1880
Or June 22, 1876, there were outstanding certificates of indebtedness and revenue time warrants amounting to	Due July 1, 1880 Due July 1, 1884
Leaving behave now outstanding. \$1,261,860  Now outstanding, matures. \$897,779  Held by Relief and Aid Society and	Six per cent bond Due July 1, 1880 Seven per cent be Due July 1, 1889 Due July 1, 1888 Due July 1, 1889 Due July 1, 1889 Due July 1, 1892 Due July 1, 1894 Due July 1, 1894
Johnthan Buff Fund as an invest-	Due July 1, 1895
Certificates extended 67,826	RIVES
ludgments. 31,508 Revenue time warrants due June 1, 1877, issued May 4, 1876, in lieu of old certificates. 150,000	Due July 1, 1890 Due July 1, 1892
Revenue time warrants outstanding, issued since July 1, 1876. S 2,274,363 Of which amount \$188,689.92 is payable	Due July 1, 1890 Due July 1, 1892 Due July 1, 1893 Due July 1, 1894 Due July 1, 1894
Of which amount \$188, 689.92 is payable from appropriations of 1875, and prior year for work confracted for and partly	Total sewerage
from appropriations of 1875, and prior years, for work contracted for and partly completed during 1875, thus leaving but \$2,085,705.41 issued for the current expenses of 1876, being but a fraction over one-half of the appropriation for said	Due July 1, 1874 Due July 1, 1877
one-half of the appropriation for said year.	Due July 1, 1874 Due July 1, 1877 Due July 1, 1878 Due July 1, 1880 Due July 1, 1880
Urexpended appropriations. 1,819,990 Warrants on the Treasurer outstanding. 180,040 Miscellaneous vouchers issued and unpaid, Including amounts claimed by both Gas Companies. 679,367	Seven per ceut be Due July 1, 1882 Due July 1, 1888 Due July 1, 1888 Due July 1, 1890
Since the 1st instant I have redeemed \$156.577 of	Due July 1, 1885 Due July 1, 1889 Due July 1, 1890 Due July 1, 1892 Due July 1, 1892
Since the 1st instant I have redeemed \$196,577 of those matured, and the remainder will be gradually re- tired by receipts from taxes. BONDED DEBT.	Due July 1, 1895
Bonds. 6 per cent. 7 per cent. Total.	Total (bonded)
Sewerage         87,000         2,880,000         2,887,000           River improvem't         2,631,000         2,631,000         2,631,000           Water Loan         917,000         3,660,000         4,577,000	Certificates of Inde
Total\$1, 182,000 \$12,254,000 \$13,486,000 Deducting the amount of the water-loan bonds, \$4,577,000, the interest on which is more than provided	Revenue time wa May 4, 1876, in lie (old) certificates Revenue time warr
\$4.077,000, the interest on which is more than provided for by the income from water rents, it will be seen that our numicipal bonded debt is really but \$8.850,000. The amount appropriated by the City Council March 22, 1876, for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1876 (a portion thereof, however, embracing an appropriation for only nine months), was	1876)
cil March 22, 1878, for the iscal year end- ing Dec. 31, 1878 (a portion thereof, how- ever, embracing an appropriation for only	Amount claimed by Light & Coke Con Amount claimed by Light & Coke Con 20, 1876.
mine months), was	Amount claimed by
Nothing collected thereon prior to Jan. 1, 1877. UNCOLLECTED TAXES.  8.4.045.528	Light & Coke Cor quarter ending D Miscellaneous you and yet unpaid Warrants on the Tr
1876. \$ 4,045,528, 1875. 1,065,569 1874. 1,405,004 1873. 622,938	Total floating li
1872	The suicide of
Total.         \$ 7,533,329           Due from David A. Gage.         452,959           Due from George Von Hollen.         133,961           Due from Duncan, Sherman & Co.         42,991           Due from Duncan, Sherman & Co.         48,295	living in Dundee, ever recorded.
Balls recentable	old, who rarely w himself, working
(Included in and classed as, "uncollected" taxes.) Sale of 1872 fortaxes of 1871 and prior years 4.559	and watching the telescope. About friends that he h
Sale of 1872 for taxes of 1872 and prior years Sale of 1873 for taxes of 1873 and prior years 121, 567 Sale of 1874 for taxes of 1873 and prior years 1282, 328 Sale of 1875 for taxes of 1874 and prior years 313, 834	which would care the earth. The
Cash in Treasury.  (Included in and classed as, "uncollected" taxes.) Sale of 1872 fortaxes of 1871 and prior years? Sale of 1873 for taxes of 1872 and prior years? Sale of 1873 for taxes of 1873 and prior years Sale of 1874 for taxes of 1873 and prior years Tax deeds issued to the city (sale of 1872) Tax deeds issued to the city (sale of 1873) Above certificates of not include sales for special assessments or delimptent water- tax of which we hold, unredeemed  Having been compelled two years ago to adopt the method provided by the General Bevenue Law of the State for the collec- tion of our city taxes, we no longer re- ceive certificates of sale (except for spe- cial assessments, but delinquent proper by jis "forfeited" to the State, so the solded to the tax of the following for The amount of city taxes of 1875 mins for- Amount any rear water taxed for 1875.  1875.	session of him w
above certificates do not include sails for special assessments or delinquent water-tax, of which we hold, unredeemed	a dead person,
Sevence Law of the State for the collec-	in order to have t
ceive certificates of sale (except for spe- cial assessments), but delinquent proper- ty its "forfeited" to the State and its	powder tested.  March 3 he say after the ordeal,
soded to the tax of the following year. The amount of city taxes of 1875 thus for- feited jast year was. 446,850	by Prof. McLouth
Amount appealed and judgment refused for 305, 678 1875. Personal property tax uncollected for 1875. 314, 039	changeful materi
Personal property tax yet uncollected (prior to 1975).	will resolve them
Bonds paid and canceled during the year 98,000 Bonds laued to retire maturing bonds 77,000 Number of warrants drawn on the Treasur-	and I will appear of this new discov
Number of warrants drawn on the Treasur- er, 3,000 amounting to	ing a thin fluid, le material assistanter. The machine
Obeling from Heenses, fines, rents, etc.), of which amount \$250,000 was placed to the indebtedness fand as appropriated 267,557	accomplish his pu
pro rata, according to the tax-levy of the appropriate years, the uncollected bal-	balance-wheel, to
ances standing on our books of the tax- warrants of 1800 and 1870, amounting to. 202, 104 Desming it meless to consider them any	wheels and pulley
been destroyed in the fire of 1871. There have been other items of errors and abatemary.	is capable of rus
during the current year, amounting to	is a three-sided tr
to \$57, 462. So. which had to be trusted as a reduction from the warrant, the law of lowing the Collegeous to study.	ment in motion. the wheel, was When his body wa
missions, and fur which no appropriation	When his body we out of a deep cut

	Table 1 - A Secretary Company of the
er ell late	I have caused, as a matter of information, an examination of our old reports so far as we have them (back to 1859), to asser-
We	rante, or allowed in the way of rebates or abatements for various causes, as for in- stance, losses by fire, cierical errors,
ore is an authoris	descriptions, etc., etc., and we find that it amounts in 17 years (prior to 1875) to the
ns of	The large item of \$27, 228, 59 was caused by the losses in the fire of 1871. In addition to the foregoing, there have been previously charged of by my prede-
107	cessors in office as uncollectable, delin- quent taxes from 1859 to 1868 inclusive, amounting to \$350, 388, 24, making an ag-
bt-	fregate of losses and deductions since 1859 (exclusive of taxes still held as assets on our books) of
	This shows the necessity of always keepl margin between the appropriation and the ture.  The following is the balance-sheet, sh
ances	The following is the balance-sheet, sh detail the condition of the city funds: American Kxchange National Bank, New York (being balance to payment of inter- est on city, due Jan. 1, 1897, and for prior
saned tables	Bilis receivable
o the	Duncan, Sherman & Co. Election expense, 1876. Errors and abstements in tax-warrants. Fire-alarm, police and water telegraph
8, and	General tas warrants
Jan. 1	House of Correction—brick-yard, fixture- secount Lamp districts. Police furniture and equipments.
ewise urex-	Real estate
on the e city about	Subsequent tax on tax-purchases in 1872 Tax-purchases in 1872
tested y fm-	Tax-deeds sale in 1872 Tax-deed sale in 1873 (for costs) Temporary lons Von Hollen, George, late City Collector Wharfing privilege Wharfing privilege lots. Wharfing privilege lots.
f you with	Wharfing privilege lots. Wharfing privileges mortgages (K)
your gely, great-	Water tax fund (old account) Due from David A. Gage, ex-City-Treas- urer. Balance in City Treasury Dec. 31, 1876
from hav- ence.	Board of Public Works appropriation fund.
my in	Bonds I
or the	Burna Jouathan, Ind. Burna Jouathan, Ind. Burna Jouathan, Ind. Certificates of Indebtedness. Chicago Gast light & Coke Company. City Bridewell Tund—construction account. City Countery.
to the	City Bruetery City Cemetery City Hall fund City hay scales Contingent Fund Cont of tax
serve ninery small	Cod I al Count of Cook County
reme- issess- trants	Election expense (old account).  Evening schools  Fire Department.  General fund.
ir rate	General fund. Health Department. House of Correction—maintenance account House of Correction—brick account.
m sep- ounty, g with	Interest rund
h sale lately ng al-	Legal expenses. People's Gas-Light and Coke Company Personal redemptions Police Court - North Division
three from	Police Court West Division
seless a, but to pay I trast or our	Nolice fund.  Police, life, and health insurance fund.  Printing and stationery  Profit and loss.  Public-buildings fund.  Public Library fund.
led on	Public United and Comments of the Comments of
ngs of nt for ng the	Sewerage fund
w be-	Special assessments on city property
77, 57 <b>3</b> 05, 260	Special casuaity rand School fund School fund Suspense account Surplus account Temporary loss fund The Erring Woman a Refuge for Reform The House of the Good Shepherd Trust funds Warrants on the Treasurer.
57,420	The Erring Woman's Refuge for Reform The House of the Good Shepherd
en ab- fault- aa yet	The Erring Woman albefuge for Reform. The House of the Good Shepherd. The House of the Good Shepherd. Warrants on the Treasurer. Warrants on the Treasurer "in suspense". Washingtonian Home. Washingtonian Home. Water fund. Water tax fund (1876).
as yet ted, is be in- sipts— tained 1876).	Water-tax fund (1876)
smen,	FUNDED DEST.  Six per cent bonds Due July 1, 1874
exist- ntend- Brien, \$419.	Due July 1, 1874\$ 1,000 Due July 1, 1895 100.070 Due July 1, 1896 77,000 8 178,000
8419. which it, re- 43.58. d they	Seven per cent bonds— Due April 1, 1881. \$83,000 Due April 1, 1885. 23,000 Due Dec. 1, 1889. 38,000 Due Jun. 1, 1894. 60,000
vid A.	Due Jan. 1, 1894 60,000 985,500
Daniel be ex-	Seven per cent boads-
i into 75.91) ither- of Mr.	Due July 1, 1886\$ 90,000 Due July 1, 1898 150,000 TUNNBL. 246,000
ty in- est his t your refer- a set-	Sevan per cent bonds- Due July 1, 1896. \$ 100,000 Due Jan. 1, 1898. 100,000 Due July 1, 1898. 100,000 Due July 1, 1898. 100,000 Due July 1, 1898. 70,000
rainst	Due Jan. 1, 1898 100,000 Due July 1, 1800 70,000 Due Sept. 1, 1899 229,000 S 600,000
cor- ces at on its	Seven per cent bends-
on its	Due Oct. 1, 1888\$ 27,000 Due Oct. 1, 1898 100,000 Due July 1, 1899 200,000 8 CHOOL CONSTRUCTION.
nd se-	Due July 1, 1899
talists to pay eports Coe,	SCHOOL-
Coe, erican r lead-	Due July 1, 1888 150,000 Due July 1, 1888 149,000 Due July 1, 1890 420,000
of our ed the hants'	Total municipal (bonded) debt 200,000 1,118,500
stance	Six per cent bonds.  Due July 1, 1880 \$ 87,000 Seven per cent bonds—
11.329 49,438	Due July 1, 1884 461,000
61,890	Due July 1, 1889. 44,000 Due July 1, 1882. 490,000 Due July 1, 1894. 785,000 Due July 1, 1895. 13,000
	\$2,697,000
	7 per cent bonds. Due July I. 1890
31.890 74.393	Due July 1, 1893 500,070 Due July 1, 1894
	Total sewerage debt WATER BONDS
	Six per cent bonds— Due July 1, 1874
19, 990 80, 040	Due July 1, 1882 199,000
79, 367 577 of	Seven per ceut bonds- Due July 1, 1882, \$ 140,000 Due July 1, 1888, 225,000 Due July 1, 1888, 225,000 Due July 1, 1880, 501,000 Due July 1, 1880, 501,000
lly re-	Due July 1, 1890
otal. 01,000 87,000 21,000	Total (bonded) debt
7,000 88,000 onds, wided	PLOATING LIABILITIES. Certificates of indebtedness(old), \$1, 111, 890 Revenue time warrants, issued May 4, 1878, in lieu of maturing.
vided n that	Revenue time warrants (1875 and
	1876). Amount claimed by Carlcago Gaa- Light & Coke Company. 68, 302 Amount claimed by People a Gaa- Light & Coke Company to Sept. 201, 1876.
S, 526 Clerk	20, 1875.  Amount claimed by People's Gas- Light & Coke Company, for the quarter ending Dec. 33, 1878.  Miscellaneous Youchers issued and yet upplied to the Company of the Company Warrants on the Treasurer.  241, 168 266, 390 368, 505 368, 505 368, 505
5,52A 6,569 6,084	Miscellaneous vouchers issued and yet unpaid
9,958 2,676	Total floating liabilities 8
8, 330 8, 320 2, 950	A strange Suicide.  The suicide of George C. Wheeler, a cliving in Dundee, Canada, is one of the si ever recorded. He was a hard student, old, who rarely went into society, but it bineals, working in a small inhorator.
3,961 2,991 4,662 0,010	
DEU	and watching the stars by night through telescope. About six months ago he t friends that he had made a chemical di
4,559 1,567 2,328 3,854 2,017	melvich would corre his venown to the
3,713	the earth. The hallucination which to session of him was that he had succes making a preparation which, when scatt a dead person, would restore life.
2,358	changed this belief. He resolved to kill
	in order to have the efficacy of his resur powder tested. In a letter which he w March 3 he says: "My physical atom after the ordeal, I desire shall be taken in by Prof. McLouth, of the State Normal who, taking a portion of my 'creati- changeful material assistant,' will scatte particles over the dissectary remains, as place them in the receptacle of my 'g magnetic electrical power,' when the el- will resolve themselves into a new combi-
8,850	by Prof. McLouth, of the State Normal who, taking a portion of my 'creati
, 678 L, 039	changeful material assistant, will scatte particles over the dissectary remains, as place them in the recentacle of my 'gr
3,350	magnetic electrical power, when the el will resolve themselves into a new combi
,000	will resolve themselves into a new comound I will appear a living evidence of the of this new discovery." A large bottle, oing a thin fluid, labeled "creative, all-che material assistant," was found beside ter. The machine used by the young a superior of ing
	ter. The machine used by the young a accomplish his purpose is a marvel of ing
,557	A stout wooden framework supports balance-wheel, to which are attached portions of scythes, and an ax-head. He
104	ter. The machine used by the young accomplish his purpose is a mavel of ing A stout wooden framework supports balance-wheel, to which are attached portions of scythes, and an ax-head. B this there is a complex arrangement of wheels and pulleys, all operated by a posteel spring. When set in motion the n is capable of running at a frightful
400000	to seable of supplier at a frightful

I have caused, as a matter of information, an examination of our old reports so far as we have them (back to 1850), to ascertain the amounts 2-deuted from fact wards in the amounts 2-deuted from fact wards abstraction of the way of relative wards abstraction of the way of relative and abstraction of the way of relative and abstraction of the way of relative errors, double ascessments, overvaluation, mis-descriptions, etc., etc., sad we find that it amounts in 17 years (prior to 1873) to the was caused by off by my prede-collectable, delinncollectable, delin-to 1898 inclusive, 8.24, making an ag-eductions since 1859 I held as assets or 8 1,218,442 sity of always keeping a good pyropristion and the expendirchases in 1872... e City Collector. 8**6**3,500 23,000 89,000 **60,000** 985,500 \$1,163,500 RIDEWELL. 199, 570 153, 000 149, 000 420, 000 230, 000 1,118,500 --- \$ 3,601,000 AGE BONDS. \$ 87,000 413,000 461,000 344,000 440,000 490,000 785,000 13,000 2,580,000 \$2,637,000 OVEMENT BONDS. \$ 250,000 250,000 503,000 535,000 ... 1,271,000 \$2,621,000 \$ 5,258,000 1,000 272,000 152,000 288,000 199,000 917,000 140,000 150,002 225,000 301,000 704,000 81,500 83,600,000 \$4,577,000 .... \$13,436,000 LIABILITIES. 1880(old). \$1, 111, 890 1880ed paturing. 150,000

> ange Suietde.
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> ange Suietde.
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> Sorge C. Wheeler, a chemist, anda, is one of the strangest. was a hard student, 23 years at juto society, but lived by it a small inhoratory by day as small inhoratory by day are small inhoratory by day as small inhoratory by day in small inhoratory by day as small inhoratory by day small information which took not one of lincination which when scattered on would restore life. Neither nor jeers of his friends of the fellow of the state had be taken in charge he efficacy of his resurrection in a letter which he wrote on s: "My physical atomic state, I desire shall be taken in charge he of the state Normal School, portion of my 'crative, all all assistant, will scatter a few dissectary remains, and then a receptacle of my 'galvanic, sical power, 'when the elements need you for the property of the state of the property." A large bottle, contain-labeled "creative, all-changeful and "was found beside the letine used by the young man to inhorate the stratest of the stratest of the same and the stratest of the same as a state of small leys, all operated by a powerful when set in motion the machine running at a frightful rate law street. Polling-place, and west by liasted street, and

THE COUNCIL. Passing the Ordinance Fixing the Polling-Places, Etc.

A Dozen New Precincts Created for the Accommodation of Voters.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate Charges of Alleged Corruption.

The Council held its regular weekly meeting yes-terday afternoon, Ald. Thompson presiding. A communication was read from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance passed at the last regular meeting fixing the compensation of Town Coffectors, on the ground that the compensation is fixed by statute, and recommending the repeal of the ordinance in relation to this subject passed Feb. 28.

On motion of Ald. Through the Council reconstituted its actions of this matter. The proper repealing ordinance was presented by the Corporation Counsel, and, on motion, this subject was made the special order for next Mon-

CIVIL-SERVICE REPORM. Aid. Kirk offered a resolution condemning the practice of soliciting city offices and employment by Aldermen for their friends, and requesting executive officers to report all future instances of such applications. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report it back at the next regular meeting.

next regular meeting.

Ald. Gibert introduced a resolution instracting the Comptroller to advertise for bids to furnish engines for the pumping-works to cleanse the North Branch. The resolution was adopted.

The vote by which the Election ordinance was passed last Saturday was on motion of Ald. Gilpassed last Saturday was, on motion of Ald. Gilbert, reconsidered.

The Council then took up the Election ordinance,

THE BOUNDARIES AND POLLING-PLACES

in the several wards as follows: in the several wards as follows:

District 1—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by Monroe street, cast by Lake Michigan, west by Clark street. Poiling-place, Michigan avenue and Lake street.

District 2—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by Monroe street, east by Clark street, west by South Branch Chicago River. Poiling-place, i92 Washington street.

District 3—Bounded north by Monroe street, south by Clark street.

Poiling-place, Van Buren and State street.

Clark street. Poiling-place, Van Buren and State streets.

District 4—Bounded north by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Clark street, and west by South Branch Chicago lidver. Poiling-place, Van Buren street and Fifth avenue:

District 1—Bounded north by Harrison street, south by Peck opure and Poik street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Chicago River. Poiling-place, 441 State.

District 2—Bounded north by Polk street and Peck court, south by Harrison court and Taylor street, east by Peck court and Polk street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Chicago kiver. Polling-place, 441 State street.

Busines 2.—Bounded north by Polk street and Peck court, south by Harmon court and Taylor street, east court, south by Harmon court and Taylor street, east to Chicago liver. Polling-place, 480 State street.

Busines 3.—Bounded north by Taylor street and Harmon court, south by Twelfth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the South Branch of the Chicago River. Polling-place, 530 State street.

Busines 4.—Bounded north by Fourteenth street, south by Sixteenth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Chicago River. Polling-place, 530 State street.

District 5.—Bounded east by Lake Michigan, north by Fourteenth street, west by the river, south by Sixteenth street. Polling-place, 19 State street.

District 1.—Bounded east by Lake Michigan, north by Fourteenth street, west by the river, south by Sixteenth street, south by centre of Righteenth street, south by centre of Righteenth street, south by centre of Clark street. Polling-place, 480 State street.

District 2.—Bounded north by centre of Clark street.

Polling-place, 538 State street.

District 3.—Bounded north by centre of Twenty-first street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by centre of Clark street.

Polling-place, 190 State street.

District 3.—Bounded north processing of Clark street.

Polling-place, Howland's stable, on Twenty-second street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by centre of Clark street.

District 4.—Bounded north by centre of Clark street.

Street.

FOURTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirtieth street, east by Frairie avenue, and west by boundary of the ward. Polling-place, 205 Twenty-ninth street.

District 2—Bounded north by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirtieth street, east by eastern boundary of the ward, and west by Frairie avenue. Polling-place.

235 Cottage Grove avenue.

District 3—Bounded north by centre of Thirtieth street, south by Thirty-fifth streeth, east by Frairie avenue, and west by western boundary of ward. Polling-place, northwest corner Thirty-second and State streets.

Bounded the street of the streeth and the streeth streeth.

District 3—Bounded north by Eries, south by There are nue. Polling-place, and west by Chicago avenue. Boundary of District 3—Bounded north by Eries street, south by Twenty-second street, east by Clark street, and west by the South Branch of the Chicago River. Polling-place, Barber avenue. District 2—Bounded north by Twenty-second street, and west by Stewart avenue. Polling-place, corner Twenty-seventh street, east by Clark street, and west by Stewart avenue. Polling-place, corner Twenty-seventh street and West worth avenue. Polling-place, corner Twenty-seventh street and the Chicago River. Polling-place, corner Twenty-seventh street and West by Stewart avenue. Polling-place, corner Twenty-seventh street and Medicago River. Polling-place, corner Renty-Bloomed north by the Chicago avenue, east by State street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State street, and west by Stewart avenue. Polling-place, corner Farell S—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, east by State street, and west by Deering street. Polling-place, corner Farell S—Bounded north by This place, corner Sanger and the South Branch of the Chicago River.

engine house corner Sanger and McGregor streets.

District 4—Bounded north by Chicago River, south by Thirty-forst street, east by Haisted street, and west by Deering street. Polling-place, corner Farrell street and Archer avenue. north by the Hilling's Michigan Canal and the South Branch of the Chicago River, south by the city limits, east by Deering and Uliman streets and west by city limits. Polling-place, corner Lock street and Archer avenue.

District 6—Bounded north by Thirty-first street, south by city-limits, east by Deering and Uliman street.

Polling-place, engine house corner Thirty-first and Haisted streets the by Sty Sty Minits, east by South Branch of Chicago River, and west by Uliman street. Polling-place, corner Douglas and Wentworth avenues.

SIXTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, and west by Jefferson street. Polling-place, 23 Canalport avenue.

Polstrict 2—Bounded north by Sixteenth street and that portion of Trenty-second street, east by Holion street. Polling-place, 23 Canalport avenue.

District 3—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Union street.

Polling-place, 25 Canalport avenue.

District 3—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Union street, and west by Brown street. Polling-place, 772 South Haisted street.

Idistrict 4—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Sixteenth Branch of Apricago River and Illinois & Michigan Canal and arriver, east by Throop street.

District 5—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, and west by Rodan sevenue, north by Sixteenth street, and west by Canal. Polling-place, orthroad street.

District 3—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, and west by Gellerson street. Polling-place, orthroad street.

District 4—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, and west by Jefferson street. Polling-place, 276 Canal street.

District 3—Bounded north by Weith street, east by Chicago River, south by Sixteen

District 2—Bounded north by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by Hashed atreet, and west by Kinzie street, and west by Kinzie street, and west by Korth Branch of Chicago River, and west by Halated street. Folling-place, Union street and Milwaukea arenus.

District 3—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Randolph street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by Halated street. Folling-place, Union street and Milwaukea arenus.

District 4—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Randolph street, east by Malated street, west by Halated street, west by Halated street, west by Curtis street. Folling-place, Canganon and Lake streets.

Financial street, east by Halated street, west by Curtis street. Folling-place, canganon and Lake streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by West Oble street, south by Kinzie, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Folling-place, Adas and Fullon streets.

District 3—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Lake, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Folling-place, Ada and Fullon streets.

District 3—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Washlanton, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Folling-place, Kitzabeth and kandolph streets.

District 5—Bounded north by Thomburgton street, south by Washland.

District 5—Bounded north by Mouron street, south by Washland.

District 5—Bounded north by Mouron street, south by Washland avenue.

Folling-place, Kanasa and Lafina streets.

District 5—Bounded north by Washland avenue. Folling-place, Kanasa and Lafina streets.

District 3—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Harrison street, east by Abhand avenue, and west by Wood street. Folling-place. Madison street, south by Harrison street, east by Ashland avenue.

Postrict 3—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Harrison street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Wood street.

District 3—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Harrison street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Carling-place. Madison street, south by Twelfith street, cast by Rother place, an Lincoln street. Folling-place to the western and west by Lake streets, east by Lincoln street, and west by Leavitt street. Polling-place, Robey and Lake streets. Matrice 3—Bounded north by Chicago srenue, extending to the western city boundaries, south by Lake street, extending to the western city boundaries, cast by Leavitt street, and west by the western boundaries of the city. Polling-place, Oakley avenue and Lake street. street.

District 4—Bounded south by Kinzle street, north by Chicago avenue, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Lincoln street. Polling-place, Indiana and Paulina

District 1—Bounded south by West Ohio street, west by Carpenter street, east and north by the North Branch of the Chicago River. Polling-piace, 25 Milwate avenue, south by Carpenter street, west by Ashland avenue, and east by Carpenter street. Polling-place, 274 Milwaukee venue. by Carpenter street. Polling-place, 274 Milwaukee avenue.

avenue.

Bounded south by Chicago avenue, north by Division street, west by Nobie street, and east by Carpenter street and the Chicago River. Polling-place, 360 Milwaukee avenue.

Bistrict 4—Bounded east by Nobie street, west by city limits, south by Chicago avenue, and north by Division street. Polling-place, 448 West Chicago avenue.

Bistrict 5—Bounded south by Division street, north by North avenue, wast by Chicago River, and west by city limits. Polling-place, 424 Milwaukee avenue.

Mistrict 6—Bounded south by North avenue, west hy Ashland avenue, east and north by Chicago River.

Polling-place, 534 Elsion avenue.

Histrict 7—Bounded south by North avenue, east by Ashland avenue, west by city limits, and north by Chicago River and city limits. Polling-place, Milwaukee avenue, near Hoyne avenue.

PITTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded cast by the middle of Sheffield avenue, west by the Linicago River, north by Fullerton

District 1—Bounded cast by the middle of Sheffield avenue, west by the Chicago River, north by Fullerton avenue, and south by North avenue. Polls at engine-house on Southport avenue.

District 2—Bounded north by city limits, south by North avenue, east by Bwrling street, and west by Sheffield avenue. Polls at 88 Willow street.

District 3—Bounded north by Centre street, south by North avenue, eart by Hurlbut street, and west by Burling street. Polls at 872 Larrabee street.

District 4—Bounded north by Centre street, south by North avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Hurlbut street.

Polis at 872 Larrabee street.

District 5—Bounded north by Centre street, south by Centre street, south by Centre street, south by Centre street. Polis at 671 Larrabee street.

Polis at 671 Larrabee street.

Poling-place, 671 Larrabee street.

Poling-place, 671 Larrabee street.

RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

There was a large stiendance at the noon prayermeeting yesterday, though it was largely composed of men. Maj. Whittle and Mr. McGramhan conducted the services, which were opened with the hymns, "What a friend we have in Jesus!" and "Precious promise God has given." The Rev. Dr. Davis read the requests for prayer, and Maj. Whittle amnounced that the Monday meetings were set apart for praise service and reports upon what faith and prayer had done among the ranks of sin. Mr. Spencer was introduced to conduct that portion of the exercises. He read, from the fiftieth and fifty-first Psalms, upon offering praise for the glory of God. It was easy to thank God when everything was pleasant and still, but it was difficult to be grateful when doutes and perplexity assailed. From the tenth verse of the fifty-first Psalm he took the expression, "Create in me a clean heart," which he claimed was the source of all praise; was a fountain of water, overflowing always with gladness, and covering all about. There was a sort of gladness always attendant on good health; but there was another gladness attainable by sil, and that through the medium of a clean heart and constant spirit. Mr. Barle went to a lawyer whose wife had been converted and asked him to pray. The lawyer said no. If his wife was a Christian, he didn't wan't any, for religion was a curse to her, for she moped all day. Ten days afterwards she went around as happy as an enzel, and then the lawyer accepted Christ. Christianity meant happiness and gladness, coming through a clean heart and supported by a constant spirit.

Mr. McGranahan eang "Lift up, lift up thy voices singing," and the Rev. Mr. Davis told of conversions wherever the influence of the revival had reached. Country churches especially had been abundantly blessed by the outpouring of the spirit. In one instance a pastor was taken severely ill just at the opening of a meeting bot the brothren had earried it on. God had heard prayer and blessed his words even in Kankakee, where the spirit had been ahed abr

undimmed through all eternity.

Maj. Whittie spoke of lotters he had received—letters showing that the power of God had manifested itself wonderfully throughout all the West. God was bleasing the works of evangelists and lifting up sinners to Him. At the meetings last week many had been brought into the fold, and souls been, saved.

A brother reported great work from Hobars, Indiana, where a frame tabernacle had been built, and Christians were consecrating themselves to the work. Not many sinners had been converted, but there were great hopes and great promise.

Mr. Delight said last week was a precious one to him. He was sent to Aurora to conduct a meeting, and though the night was one of the most inclement of the season, yet sinners came in and told their experience and accepted Christ. Most of them had been drunkards, but they gave it up and embraced the spirit of God.

A brother who had spent Sunday in Lake County said that Christians were settling their difficulties there, and joining in the praise of God.

Mr. Adron, from Lake, reported favorably from Liberty, and the Rev. Mr. Brewster from Blue leiand.

The Rev. Donaid Fletcher urged constant prayer and watching, and Mr. McGranahan sang "Watching and waiting." by request. Upon inquiry for those who would contess by rising, two asked for prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Spencer implored the Throne of Grace that they might be comforted and saved.

THE WILKINS CASE. they be not austained, the Commission of the assettime being unitedly of the opinion than IA. Wilkins creatily erred in mixing the allocations therein control to the restoles auxiliary are in inform himself of the restoles auxiliary and in the Commission felt compelled, unantineously, to Commission felt of the Compelled, unantineously, and the compelled, unantineously, and the consequence in Faw Paw, in first passing and then publishing in Paw Paw, in first passing and then publishing in the Commission in Faw Paw, in first passing and the confidence of any church or people.

But, while the corrocation thus fermissed, and which was the occasion of the statement of Mr. Wilkins on which the Commission have convicted him of untruth, was very great, it cannot be held as justifying him in meeting and repebling that section by statements which he mass have known by his own evidence, and that of two other witnesses, were not sure decided that the particulars above cited; and that he be further admonstshed against such looseness of statements, in future, and such apparent absence of care in setting farth as facts what were at best but ruinors, as appears in nearly all the specifications charged by compilance, in which he is witness, as appears in nearly all the specifications charged by compilance, in which the converse of the statement, a copy of this mixing.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, IA., March 11.—Yesterday, at the Second Presbyterian Church, forty-seven converts were admitted to membership who had been recently converted during the revival. It was a grand and imposing sight to see men and women, many of them prominent ones of our city, joining the cause of the Lord. It was witnessed by an immense audience, many of whom were visibly affected during the ceremony. ITEMS.

Amount of the control of the control

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

IN ONE GRAND CONCERT,

Friday Evening, March 16, AND ONLY ABBOTT MATINES, Saturday, March 17, at 2 p. m. Assisted by the following Artists;
BRIGNOLL,

FERRANTI, CASE, and PRATTA General admission, \$1. Reserved seats, Parquet and Dress Circle, \$1. 50. Reserved Balcony, \$1. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, March 14, at Julius Bauer & Co.'s music store. CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

TURSDAY, TURSDAY, TURSDAY, C. H. FOWLER, D. D., L. L. D. TURSDAY, C. H. FOWLER, D. D., L. L. D. TURSDAY, SURJECT. SUBJECT: TUESDAY. "GREAT DEEDS OF GREAT MEN."
"GREAT DEEDS OF GREAT MEN." Admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents, at 77 Washington-st, and 218 West Madison-st.

LEMONS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & RAVERLY
WILL E CHAPMEN SUCCESS of the

EVANGELINE COMBINATION. THE HIT OF THE SEASON. Week commoncing March 12, the great Spectacular Extravagansa, EVANCEELITNE, With all the Original Masic, Gorgaous Scenery, and Grand Choruses and Marches.
March 19, Sonciously's Comedy Company in PORBIDDEN FRUIT.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.

Dick Gorman and His Dramatic Pig. COLISEUM MINSTRELS!

Every evening this week, and at Tuesday and Friday Matiness. M'CORMICK HALL.

Barnabee Concert

Wednesday overling, March 14, Barnabee, the after
splitting themselven, the Cornesiate, Dow, the planters, Color,
ins, programme. Handryot needs now for ania 52 Januari,
McClury & Co. 'a, at the unprecedented price of Sec.
Administration name, price, On, avening of Concert, reserved Seats at Box Office, 75c.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-SIGHT AND WEEK, Mullen and Mages, J. C. E. T. STETSON, In a new and original dra-mai. Marretta, C. E. Charles, Ent. Roberts, Clara Signature of the Conference of the Confe

WINTER RESORT. THE BOTAL VICTORIA HOTEL Rame has been for the later with the late

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. Miss Chapin will preach in the Church Redecemer this evening.
s Second Regiment will meet Thursday eventile the armory, corner of Clinton and Jackson ta, for battalion drill, in preparation for St.

the temperature yesterday, as observed by Mane, optician, 88 Madison street (Taisunz Build, was at 8a m. 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 39; 12 38; 3 p. m., 33; 8 p. m., 32. Barometer at m., 30.06; 8 p. m., 30.65.

a. m., 30.06; 8 p. m., 30.65.

Jeremiah Harlev, a switchman in the employ of the Rock Island Bailroad at the Twenty-third street toosing, was yesterday morning struck by switch the Rock Island Bailroad at the Island Rock Island Rock Island Island

monthly meeting of the Academy of Sci-occurs at 7:30 to-night at their rooms, No. abash avenue. Dr. Hollister will present a on the Metric System, and Massrs. Oils, t. Davis, Andreas. Thomas, Tucker, and will discuss the influence of the blue ray on a and vegetables.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, editor of the Christian Ad-of New York, will lecture at Centenary Church to-night on "The Great Deeds of Men." The Doctor's reputation is so well to make comment thereupon superfluon to the comment thereupon superfluon teters has been spoken of by other pape considerable effort in the line of literal ments this season, and securing D another schievement of the Committed had the entertainments in charge.

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar ill confer the Order of the Red Cross on fity candates this evening in their hall in the American xpress Building. A banquet will be spread for & gaests. This being an extraordinary event, — many candidates to be initiated in one evening, — e Grand Commander of the State, the Hon. P. W. sreley, has called a meeting of the officers of the mad Encampment at the Tremont House this brings to make preparations for attending the remonles in a body.

lay's issue of THE TRIBUNE contained an ad-

tack, and represent her as a hard-working, musticious, honest woman.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Disectors of the Lumberman's Exchange, held yestering afternoon, the following officers and standing committees were elected to serve for the year ending March 7, 1878: President, Malcom McDonald; ice-President, S. A. Irish; Secretary, George E. tockbridge, Treasurer, A. G. Van Schaick; Exutive Committee—John McLaren, S. A. Irish, A. Carpenter; Impection Committee—Thomas lakup, M. McDonald, S. K. Martin, Perley wee, William Blanchard.

William Blanchard.

FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB.

regular monthly meeting of the Farragut
Jub for March was held last evening at the
r House, Mr. Glover in the Chair, and Mr.
Secretary. After the usual preliminary
se Mr. Porter, from the Executive Committee,
cd that it was proposed to put the Club's
ouses in good order before the season comd,
and to add a new barge to the stock of

Downs sadded some particulars about the at; it was to be a six-oared barge, and sry likely be built by LaChapelle, of Tohis brother, of Detroit; it would cost at in the neighborhood of \$300. The freight, etc., could then be added and the whole ain within the limit of \$400 prescribed by a vote.

A previously expressed wish to join the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen having in some way mixed itself up, the Club proceeded to vote that they would take such membership, and to instruct their officers to sign the constitution and forward the yearly dues.

A discussion arose on the subject of uniforms, which, helped on by some miscellaneous business, lated till adjournment.

Ex-Police-Officer Frederick W. Koenig, who has so miraculously survived the effects of a bullet shot through the orain by a thief whom he was attempting to arrost last July, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Julian street, was at the West Chicago Avenue Police-Station last night, and respectably appearing, endeavored to kidnap his daughter, a child of 7 years, just after she left Washington School, at the corner of Morgan and Eric streets, yeaterday afternoon. The villain grabbed the child roughly by the arm, and tried to take her with him, but she screamed loudly for assirtance, and was aided in her calls by three other little girls. The fellow then let the child go and scampered off. A minute description of the person attempting this outrage has been given, and the police expect to find him.

Mr. Koenig is in very poor health, and shortsighted. At every change of the weather he suffers from the effect of the wound in his head, and is frequently prostrated. He has lost considerable flesh-letely, and is not able to perform any manual labor. Owing to the fact that he was not strong enough to perform police duty be was compelled to resign, and that without receiving any aid whatever from the city. In whose service he received injuries which have disabled him for life. It seems a pity that so faithful an officer should be thus served. He was not strong enough to perform police duty be was compelled to resign, and that without receiving any aid whatever from the city. In whose service he received injuries which have disabled him for life. It seems a pity that so faithful an officer should be thus served. He was a vetoran in the mili

the military service during the Rebellion, participating in no less than thirty-five engagements, in which he received four severe wounds, and yet he has no pension.

THE ABBOTT CONCERT.

The first of the Emma Abbott concerts will be given on Friday evening next at the New Calcago Theatre, and the sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning at Bauer's music store. Miss Abbott is so well known in the musical world, and has made for herself such a wide-spread reputation, both in the United States and in Europe, that she will need no Autroduction to our readers, but beyond all there is a reason why she should receive a most cortist greating and generous patronage here. She is a Chicago girl, born and brought up here, and went from here to acquire her musical education. She now returns to us after having sung in the principal concert-rooms of the world, and there should be a large outpouring to hear our long-absent cantatrice. She will have upon this occasion the competent assistance of Brigaoli and Patrandi, the favorite bufto basso. The concerts will be two in number—the first on Friday evening, and the second on Saturday afternoon.

Grand PsciRCs—Judge H. M. Allen, Lesvenworth; R. V. Marienen. London. England: the Hon. W. A. Hutlburt. New York: the Hon. James Hendricks, and the second on Saturday afternoon.

Grand PsciRCs—Judge H. M. Allen, Lesvenworth; R. W. Marienen. London. England: the Hon. W. A. Hutlburt. New York: the Hon. James Hendricks and the second on Saturday afternoon.

Gol. F. F. Temple, Boston; the Hon. S. W. Phelpa, Indians; the Hon. Heary J. Whecian, Philadelphia; Col. J. R. Hilliard, Peoria. ... Sherman—The Hon. S. W. Phelpa, Indians; the Hon. Heary J. Whecian, Philadelphia; Col. J. R. Hilliard, Peoria. ... Sherman—The Hon. S. W. Phelpa, Indians; the Hon. Heary J. Whecian, Philadelphia; Col. J. R. Hilliard, Buffailor Thomas Maller, New York: the Hon. S. W. Phelpa, Indians; the Hon. Heary J. Whecian, Philadelphia; Gol. S. W. Trawis. Boston; L. Shapson. Detroit: G. W. New York: the Hon. S. J

MAYPOLE-M'QUAID.

THE WOUNDED MAS WILL LIVE.

Robert Maypele is the son of respectable people in poor circumstances living at No. 382 South Chinton street. He is said to be a steady, industrious, sober young man; and yet, strange to say, he is now lying in bed at his father's house with a crack in his skull and delirium in his brains. And all because he broke the Sabbath.

He stood at the corner of Clinton and Taylor streets at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. His mother and sinter saw him standing there, and thought that he was coming home. But he didn't, just then. It was an hour after that when his mother and sister saw him coming at the head of a procession, composed of several men, agreet many small boys, and all the dogs in the neighborhood. The men were carrying him. Something had happened.

About three blocks from the cottage of the Mayples, on Jefferson street, at No. 203, there is a say low to the processing promising young theres and talented by going of promising young theres and talented

slugs, many of whom have already become immortalized on the police court records. Jefferson street at this point is an elegant locality for just this kind of a house, and Gilmore is just the man to run it. The street narrows at Van Buren street, as is well known, and from thence south is little more than an alley, penetrating one of the hardest and most poverty-stricken districts of the city.

It was toward this saloon that Robert Maypole turned his steps at about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Arriving there he found several of the usual gang seated around on beer barrels, and conversing apon the prospects of the trade. He had met one or two of them before, although his acquaintance with them was casual. He walked to the rear of the saloon where there was a pool-table.

ling his remarks by many a flerce grimace and gesticulation:

"He goes pack, und lays his coat off on der fisky barrel, und he says: "Who vants to play mir ein game of pin-pool." Und McQuaid, he shust says: "I'll play you ein game of pin-pool."

"Und dey plays two games, und trinks ein beer. und McQuaid, he calls for ein scheck. I vas mit mein bruder-law by der door-mein bruder-law, his name is Tony Raditsch..."

And the worthy barkeeper went on in this circumstantial strain to tell all he knew about the affray, proving conclusively at the end that he knew nothing at all. The brother-in-law, Raditsch, with a sharp-cornered monstache, put in occasionally with an excited comment. The frau behind the counter also interfered, calling upon all the Bohemian deities, and also a certain absent person by the name of Moriarty, to witness that the contestants were not drunk at the time, and that nobody ever got drunk in that quiet, respectable saloon. The substance of the separate yet commingued narratives, was to the effect that McQuaid and Maypole quarreled over the game of pin-pool, and that something went whack! and then Maypole was observed to be lying on the floor, while McQuaid was brandishing a billiard cae aloft and swearing, —oh, how he did swear!

Officer Haines, of the Madison Street Station.

a billiard cue aloft and swearing,—oh, how he did swear!

Officer Haines, of the Madison Street Station, said that he was the first officer to arrive on the scene, and when he got there all was quiet. The wounded man had been carried home, and all traces of the fracas had been removed. The saloon was a bad one, and its license should have been revoked long ago.

The reporter called at the home of Maypole, and found the little house filled with anxious friends and relatives. Two physicians, Drs. Freeman and O'Connell, were holding a consultation. They decided that the patient was seriously wounded, but would undoubtedly recover. The assailant, McQuaid, lives at No. 242 Polk street, but has not yet been arrested.

CLYBOURN DOWER SUITS. THE PROPERTY-HOLDERS ON CLYBOURN AVENUE

CLYBOURN DOWER SUITS.
THE PROPERTY-HOLDERS ON CLYBOURN AVENUE and adjacent streets held a large meeting last even at Ogden's Grove to take some action in regard to the suit of Mrs. Clybourn, who claims dower in all the property in that section. In spite of the disagreeable weather, the large hall was crowded to suffocation. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Carl Haussner as Chairman, and Mr. Ernst Knobelsdorf as Secretary.

Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot explained at some length the disposition made by Mr. and Mrs. Clybourn of their property, and how Mrs. Clybourn came to make her demand for dower, the facts of which have previously been published. He also explained the court proceedings in regard to the matter, and how Judge Moore, in spite of the lawyers' efforts, had decided against the property-holders, and they were about to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. Those who had been served with summons in regard to the list suit brought by Mrs. Clybourn would be defended by him if they informed him of the fact. He had consuited the leading lawyers in the city, and they were all of the opinion that the Supreme Court would reverse Judge Moore's decision, which was considered unjust and not warranted by law. As far as the appeal to the Supreme Court was concerned, he would attend to it, and the property-holders would not need to trouble themselves about it. The whole matter was a piece of blackmailing which the Supreme Court would never sustain.

Mr. Haussner explained the matter in German. He also referred to the efforts being made by the agents of Mrs. Clybourn to squeeze and blackmail the property-holders. Some had even been threatened with imprisonment if they did not settle with Mrs. Clybourn. Efforts had also been made to induce him to give up his opposition to Mrs. Clybourn's calms, but he told the parties that he was not that kind of a unan. He hoped all would pay their share to prosecute the case in the courts, and not allow themselves to be intimidated by Mrs. Clybourn's cagents. They had the b

Since the first of the present month the City Col-

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,051 from the Water Department and \$465 from miscel-

laneous sources.

Ex-Ald. Peter Mahr, meeting a reporter yester-

The Department of Public Works, yesterday opened bids for dredging and docking the river at the foot of Harrison street. The lowest bid was that of Conro. Carkin & Co. at 10 cents per cubic yard for dredging and \$3.95 per linear foot for docking. There are 15,000 cubic yards of dredging and 460 linear feet of docking to be done. Sanitary-Inspector Merki has made another re-port to the Commissioner of Health about the con-dition of certain packing and fertilizing houses. The report is a repetition of what has for months past been reported of them,—some are running, seme are not; some stink and some do not. The citizens of Chicago have known that for years.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Philip Boiler, a two-story dwelling, 25x 43 feet, No. 724 South Union street, cost \$3,500; Henry Potwin, four one-story stores and dwellings, 18½x70 feet cach, on West Madison street, near Leavitt, cost \$1,000 cach; John Patterson, a three-story stone-front dwelling, No. 256 Blue Island avenue, cost \$8,000.

Island avenue, cost \$\$,000.

Two cases of small-pox, or rather varioloid, were discovered yesterday: one at the County Hospital and the other at No. 445 North Ashland avenue. Both of the afflicted were taken with all possible haste to the pest house. It is possible that the man Hansen, who, some weeks ago, was detained two days at the County Hospital, even though he had the small-pox, left the germs of that loath-some disease in the institution.

had the small-pox, left the germs of that loathsome disease in the institution.

Three cases of death from scarlet fever were reported yesterday, and the following houses hold
new cases of the disease: Nos. 477 West Twelfth,
501 West Fourteenth. 106 Twelfth, 347 Milwankee avenue, 631 Hubbard, corner West Twelfth
and Robey, 218 North Carpenter, 164 Hermer, 181
Lake avenue, 64 West Fifteeath, 428 Morgan, 534
West Fourteenth, 601 Archer avenue, 604 West
Fourteenth, 1537 Dearborn street.

THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH
yesterday issued the following:
For the purpose of investigating the cause of the
severe epidemics of acadest fever adiphitheria which have afflicted this city for the
past six months, the Commissioner of Health
desires securate information regarding the severage, sanitary location, and surroundings of
each dwelling in which these diseases have occurred.
The bearer, Mr. William H. Genung, a practical
plumber and mechanic, has been commissioned by this
Department to make the required investigation, and
the Commissioner respectfully requests all citizens to
whom he shall apply for permission to examine premites to permit and all him in his work.

Oscard. Da Wolf, Com. of Health.

Last week there were 189 deaths in the city, a
decrease of 13 as compared with the previous week,
and of 1 as compared with the same week in 1876.
There were 29 under 1 year of age, 10 between 10
and 20, 15 between 20 and 30, 15 between 30
and 40, 8 between 40 and 50, 13 between 50 and
60, 6 between 60 and 60, 4 between 70 and 68, 4
between 80 and 90. There were 73 males and 63
femaies; 52 married and 54 single; 133 white and
3 colored. The principal causes of death were:
From accidents, 4; brain diseases, 5; bronchitis,
7; convalisions, 11; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever,
17; meningitis, 8, old age, 5; pnenmonia, 3.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector of Riverside handed his books over resterday, and settled with the County Treasurer.

over to the County Collector to-day, and with them about \$18,000.

\* Sheraff Kern took twenty of his boarders to Jollet yesterday, and two to the Reform School. He clung to those boarders as long as he could. They should have gone down two weeks ago, according to usage.

The Collector's personal-tax warrant for North Chicago was for \$115,000, of which \$105,000 has been collected,—a remarkably good showing. The Collector will turn over his books and settle with the County Collector Friday.

The Committee on Public Service will report-Honday where reductions can be made in the salaries of the county employes, and where heads

can be lopped off, etc. This is what Mr. Fitz-gerald has been wanting for a long while.

Demosthenes Hildreth had an extended talk with Pat Carroll yesterday, and endoavored to persuade that distinguished public servant that he ought to support Colvin for Mayor. As they separated Car-roll was heard to say, "I'll have nothing to do with your d-drings," and the inference is that Hildreth got very little comfort. Heath's Own Ward.

The Grand Jury for the March term was impan-ched yesterday, W. P. Gray, of Jefferson, a well-known citizen, being selected as foreman. Judge Williams had no charge to make, and the jury re-tired and immediately went to work. Among the indictments found during the day was one against Albert Veasey for embezzlement, which was re-turned into court. He Manages to Come Out Ahead in the Protracted Fight. soond Ward Republicans Discussing

turned into court.

Among the bills laid before the County Board yesterday for payment was one of \$50 for an "opinion" given the County Treasurer upon which he based his action refusing to be a party to the issuance of \$1,000,000 in county bonds a few weeks ago. He had been advised by the County Board had the right to issue the same. The Board has a bill of \$800 before it for expenses incurred in arguing the bond question before the Supreme Court, which it will pay, of course, What it will ow with the bill for \$50 remains to be seen. Its decision will be watched for with some interest. McCrea Will Not Be a Candidate for Mayor.

## CRIMINAL.

John Miller was taken in last night by Detective Gallagher, charged with passing spurious coins i Clark street saloons. Two of the pieces wer

James Reed will appear before Justice Haines Saturday charged with perjury. The defendant says that twenty-one years ago he forged a deed. The persons interested in the deed say that he did not, and cause his arrest for perjury. John Conover and Dudley P. Warren, the two

en who have been doing the bogus-check business

men who have been doing the bogus-check business in the southern portion of the city, are to come before Justice Summerfield at 2 o'clock to-day, and the police want all who have been swindled by them to be present and help send them up for their devitry.

Thomas O'Brien, a little newsboy, who some time ago cut a Jewish pawnbroker on State street in the right check, while the latter was remonstrating with him for calling him "sheeney," as he passed the Adelphi Theatre, was yesterday arrested by Detective Osterman, after having cluded the police for nearly two months.

Edward McCarthy and Daniel Mutray, charged

police for nearly two months.

Edward McCarthy and Daniel Murray, charged with stealing a barrel of flour from No. 45 Canalport avenue, were locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station by Sergt. O'Donnell and Officer O'Brien. Murray egged on the other, who is only a boy, to help his companion roll away the barrel, and he was to pay them liberally for it. and he was to pay them liberally for it.

William Van Velzer, William Grundman, Edward Shawcross, and James Burton, the snide auctioneers, were again arrested yesterday afternoon, this time upon the complaint of a greeny named James M. Revey, a guest at the Mathias Hotel, on Kinzie street, to whom they sold an almost valueless six-carat gold watch for \$25. Their cases were continued till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Richard H. Wallace, an ex-Constable, was arrested and taken before Justice D'Wolf yesterday charged with embezzling \$200 which he had collected for Col. W. S. Johnston from Gen. McArthur. The matter is an old one, the warrant having been sworn out as long ago as 1875. Wallace, who, by the way, announces his intention of running again for the office of Constable, gave bonds for a future hearing.

Robert Diebler, Henry Diebler, Charles Brew-

hearing.

Robert Diebler, Henry Diebler, Charles Brewster, and George Stephens are locked up at the Armory charged with the larceny of a boat from the foot of Polk street bridge belonging to Michael Mills. Another batch of boys giving the names of Frank Remon, John Dorgan, and William Harmon, are also under arrest, having been captured stealing copper boilers and other traps from G. G. Russell's distillery on Third avenue near Tweifth street.

Mention was made in TRE TRIBUNE a few days ago that William J. Kline and M. J. Carey, carriage-makers, corner of Adams and Clinton streets, had been arrested on a charge of larceny. They were examined on the charge before Justice Scully yesterday, and discharged fully exonerated, the evidence showing conclusively that they had bought in good faith the goods they were charged with stealing, and that no suspicion of wrong attached to either of them in the matter.

to either of them in the matter.

A telegram was received at Central Station yesterday from Detective Steele, now in New York looking after Charles Anderson, who is wanted in this city for embezzling \$500 from John T. Cowles, of No. 37 Canal street, and then setting fire to the place. The prisoner succeeded yesterday in eluding the officer by coming into court upon a habeas corpus, which, when about to be set aside, was interrupted by the prisoner's attorney informing the Court that his client was not present, his physician having certified to his serious illness. It was afterwards learned that the certificate was a forgery, and unless the prisoner shows up in court to-day the bonds are to be forfeited. It is to be hoped that Anderson will be brought on here for punishment, for he richly deserves it.

explain, but they would not listen to him. He had stirred up a hornets' nest, and there was much danger of his being pitched out doors, threats to this effect being frequently made. There was so much confusion that Mr. Young was compelled to subside.

Mr. Hausener rose to reply. He called Mr. Young a ilar, scoundrel, and a number of other affectionate names. This man, he said, would be a candidate for County Clerk at the next election, and he noped they would remember him then. [Shouts of approval.] No one had been asked to pay say this amount that they might be defended, and those who had not were asked to pay this amount that they might be defended and judgment not be entered against them. Pifty cents was a small 'enough sum for such service as was to be rendered.

An adjournment was then had.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE CITY-HALL.

Selfic countries of the called Mr. There was a free fight at 11:30 last might first at the califorate Music-Hail, on Clark street, near Adams, which was transferred to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers here affection and he calliforate Music-Hail, on Clark street, near Adams, which was transferred to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers here affected of the califorate Music-Hail, on Clark street, near Adams, which was tansferred to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers hammered each other with pitch-called to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers hammered each other with pitch-called to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers hammered each other with pitch-called to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers hammered each other with pitch-called to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drunken loafers hammered each other with pitch-called to Joseph Cahili's saloon, No. 207 Clark street. Here about a dozen drun

ed the clubbing and beating that he received.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Michael Cullinan, Annie Wallace, Elizabeth Churchill, Michael Kesting, Mary Dollin, Mary Booney, vagrants, thirty days each in the House of Correction. Justice Kaufmann sent P. Anderson to the House of Correction for thirty days for the larceny of a harness from David Dall; J. B. Dollset, disorderly, fifteen days; Charles Wilson, vagrant, \$100 fine. Justice Scully assessed Henry Lawson and Edward Payne, attempting to rob Thomas Mason, a \$100 fine each; Daniel Cheney, disorderly, \$100; James McNulty, alias "Slippery Jim," \$20 or three months; William Hassey, a vagrant, \$20 or forty days; Mathew Vanderburg, unlicensed showman, \$50; Ambrose Webb, disorderly, \$50; Harry York and James Gleason, larceny of hose from the corner of Canal and Monroe streets, \$700 each to the Criminal Court.

The cases in which Eben F. Runyan, attorney

and Monroe streets, \$700 each to the Criminal Court.

The cases in which Eben F. Runyan, attorney and ex-Park Commussioner, is defendant were set for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday, but went over until this morning. There are two indictments against him. One alleges that he converted to his own uses \$1,450 belonging to Anna E. Simons; and the other charges him with the larceny as balice of \$4,000, the "property" of Louis Voltz. Mr. Runyan was present in count with his counsel, Mr. George H. Stanford. State's-Attorney Mills was ready to go on with the last-mentioned case, but the other side said they understood that the other indictment was to be tried first, and had therefore made their preparations accordingly. Under these circumstances, a continuance was granted, as stated. It is probable that the cases will occupy the attention of the Court two days. Mr. Mills will be assisted by Judge Graham, and the battle will be a lively one.

THE CASE OF CHARLES FINKLER.

Mr. Mills will be assisted by Judge Graham, and the battle will be a lively one.

THE CASE OF CHARLES FINKLER, of the firm of William Finkler & Sons, of Augsberg, Germany, came up again before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. The charge, it will be remembered, is defrauding the Government by under-valuing goods, double invoices being used,—one for making entries, and the other, as claimed, for the purpose of deceiving customers as to the prices paid for cloths, etc. At the hearing Saturday, Adolph Moses, Finkler's counsel, stated that he perhaps should offer some testimony to show that the goods were not actually undervalued. This, however, he did not do, since it would not have changed the mind of Commissioner Hoyne, the evidence of the Custom-House officials having made out, in his view, a prima facic case of fraud. Accordingly, Finkler was held in \$5,000 oall to await the action of the Grand Jury. Abe Lipman signed his bond. It seems that Finkler has not imported anything through Chicago since hast November. All his goods are now entered in New York. His reason for changing is said to have been the annoyance he was subjected to on account of the suspicions of the Appraiser's Department here.

Germany in the South Sea.

Germany in the South Sea.

Hall Mail Gasette.

The Australian newspapers, although they jeer at the conclusion of a treaty in solemn form between the German Emperor, the ruler of some 42,000,000 of the Caucasian race, and the King of Tonga, who governs but 18,000 Polynesians, are nevertheless somewhat disquieted at the advantages which, as they think, the former may hereafter derive from the engagements recently entered into. Germany, by this treaty, has certainly secured, when she desires it, a port and coaling station in the South Pacific Ocean, and it is very possible that the arrangement may develop into a German protectorate or guarantee of the independence of the little group of Friendly Islands. There is nothing whatever in this to occasion uneasiness or jealousy either in Australia or in England. Great Britain night have taken Tonga underher flag some time ago had she desired to do so, and King George is wise enough to know that sooner or later he may be glad of the assistance of a great European Power. Germany owed it to her merchants to procure some naval station in these seas, for, with the French in full possession of New Caledonia, and the harbor of Nouncea established as a French naval station, the German merchantmen in Polynesia were at the mercy of either English or French cruisers without any chance of nelp. The German trade with the various groups outside of Fiji is greater than that of any other nation, and it would have been difficult for the Imperial Government to have secured a more convenient footing for its protection than that which they appear to have acquired. The Tongans are a fine people, very fairly civilized, and, as King George governs his little likelihood of any misunderstanding with the natives when the Germans avail themselves of their new treaty.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

An Animated Contest in Mayor

the Aldermanic Question. The North Side Independents --- Ald.

Organizing the Ward Clubs-West Town Convention-The Political Situation.

ELEVENTH-WARDERS. DEFRAT OF THE ANTI-HEATH RESOLUTIONS.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Club, which adjourned rather tumultuously Monday evening of last week pending a discussion of a series of resolutions supposed to be antagonistic to Mayor Heath, met again yesterday evening in Martine's Hall. Mr. A. B. Cooke presided. The attendance was noticeably large, the hall being crowded.

The Committee on Organization reported thes following officers, who were declared elected:

President—A. B. Cooke. DEFRAT OF THE ANTI-HEATH RESOLUTIONS.

President—A. B. Cooke.
Recretary—M. E. Cole.
Corresponding Decretary—Farbel.
Pressurer—T. E. Spooner.
After some further preliminary business, Mr. Linscott rose and said he had some resolutions to introduce, and would preface their introduction with a few remarks. At the last meeting a series with a few remarks. At the last meeting a series of resolutions had been brought up, about which some disagreement existed as to their tenor. It had been claimed by the supporters of those resolutions that they were not intended as a reflection against Mayor Heath, while others said they were for the purpose of injuring the Mayor in his canvass for the Mayoralty. It seemed to the speaker that an attempt should be made to reconcile matters. The Eleventh Ward had the power to cast three Republican votes power to cast three Republican votes to one Democratic, and that powerful influence should not be diverted from the interests of law

should not be diverted from the interests of law and order. To war against Mayor Heath was to injure the chances of the respectable element in politics. The speaker went into a lengthy defense of the Mayor, and closed by offering the following: Resolved, That we deem it the duty of all citizens to stand firm and united in their efforts to secure and perpetuate good government in the city of Chicago, and we deprecate all action liable to produce discord or faction in our ranks.

Resolved, That the present administration of the city discording the property of the continuance of the rigid economy, strict enforcement of the laws, and vigorous prosecution of theleves, gamblers, vagrants, and all other criminals.

Resolved, That our thanks are due Ald. Briggs and Throop for their honest and efficient services in the Council the past year.

Ex-Senator Woodward moved to substitute for these resolutions the series of resolutions offered

papers.
Mr. Linscott rose to a point of order.
The Chairman—What is it?
Mr. Linscott—That, the resolutions being before the house, another set of resolutions cannot it substituted which have an entirely different mean

Mr. Linscott—That, the resolutions being before the house, another set of resolutions cannot be substituted which have an entirely different meaning.

Mr. Woodard said that it was no substitution. The resolutions of the last meeting were not adopted, and were therefore still before the Club. It was decided, finally, to allow both sets of resolutions to be introduced and discussed together.

MR. WOODARD

then read the resolutions which were published in last Thursday's Transurs, and proceeded to uphold them. He congratulated the gentlemen assembled on the interest they felt in the welfare of the city. He alladed to the mass-meeting in the Exposition Bullding a year ago, and said that the 30,000 men who gathered there were the ones who inaugurated municipal reform, and not any one person, not even Mayor Heath. He believed Mayor Heath an honest man, and he had not intended to cast any slur on him in the resolutions. He thought it the duty of the citizens of the ward to express their sentiments as to the policy of the city administration. He thought no one could object to the first clause in the resolutions, which was an emphatic expression in favor of economy in municipal government.

The second clause was a plain disapproval of the policy of compromising with thieves. The speaker mentioned several cases of recent occurrence, in which thieves had been porticularly forbidden.

The speaker-said he would answer that presently. He then started to read a document addressed to the Rev. Samuel Fallows. Spring Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Milwankee, April, 1875, and signed by a detective now in office in this city.

Mr. Linscott objected, as the date was before Mayor Heath came into office.

The question of allowing Mr. Woodard to proceed was put to a vote, and it was almost unanimously agreed to. He then read the following:

Rev. Samuel Fallows-Draft Siz: It has come to my knowledge that a party here in town has in his possesson a hunting-case gold arter, which is marked with your name and offices.

mously agreed to. He then read the following:

Rev. Samuel Fallones—Drar Sir: It has come to my knowledge that a party here in town has in his possession a hunting-case gold watch, which is marked with your name and address as above. I also learned that the watch was lost under peculiar circumstances, the truth of which I know nothing about. The party told me that the watch could be returned to you by the payment of the first in information to may value of you. It is not not that the watch could be returned to you by the payment of the first in the fallows of your lost of the young that the watch could be returned to you by the payment of the first in the fallows of your lost of the first in the fallows case. Mr. Woodard continued his argument, saying that this was an attack not on Mayor Heath but on the police force of the city. At the Hickey trial Ald. Gilbert, Ald. Throop, Ald. McCrea, and other reputable gentiemen expressed their sentiments regarding the Chief of Police, yet the Mayor had upheld that person and kept him in office. The speaker reviewed the action of the City Council in the same matter, and showed that a large majority of the Council had expressed their belief in Hickey's dishonesty. More than that, Mr. Mancel Talcott, a reputable citizen, and experienced in public affairs, told Mr. Heath that he could never have an honest government until he got rid of Mr. Hickey. Mr. Carlile Mason also said as much. There never was a time when so much crime was abroad in the city as at present. Men were being robbed nearly every day on the street and in their houses. He maintained where there was a police force accustomed to compromising with thieves and frequenting houses of ill-fame they could not be efficient. If a police officer ever received money from a gambler he would never pull that gamblinghouse, or if he had compromised with a thief he was in that thief's power. He had the name of a man who was fined in Scully's Court for stealing, and who had since been appointed on the police force. A policeman

opposed the passage of the resolutions. He had watched Mayor Heath's course, and fully indorsed it.

Mr. Sherwood wanted to know if Ald. Throop had had occasion to change his views regarding Mr. Hickey since the Hickey trial.

Ald. Throop said he had not, but he thought Mayor Heath might have had good reason in his own mind for retaining Hickey.

Justice Austin said he wished to place the resolutions of Senator Woodard in their proper light. They were evidently aimed at Mayor Heath, insinating that he was in favor of compromising with thieves. For his part, he preferred infantely Heath before Colvin, and the effect of passing these resolutions would be to aid in the election of the latter to the Mayoralty.

Mr. Linacott spoke briefly to the same effect. He said that Mr. Woodard had brought up a case of compromising with thieves that had occurred two years ago when Jake Rehm was Superintendent of Police, and Colvin was Mayor. What had that to do with Heath? Did Heath steal the watch? He did not understand that such was the charge. The other argument brought forward by Mr. Woodard was that somebody at some time had told him that somebody else had seen some time in a house of prostitution somewhere a set of books showing that money was paid for immunity from arrest. This was the first information the speaker had ever received to the effect that keepers of houses of prostitution were in the habit of keeping books, and he was glad to hear it. [Laughter.] In regard to the Hickey trial, he would say that it was not begun by Senator Woodard and other reformers, but by Milke MeDonald and A. S. Trude. [Applause.] Such a prosection was calculated to excite suspicion.

Such a prosecution was calculated to excite suspicion.

Ex-Supervisor D. W. Munn made an animated speech in favor of Senator Woodard's resolutions, saying it was unfair to assume that they were aimed at Mayor Heath, and also it was unfair to assume, if Mayor Heath should not get the nomination for Mayor, that Colvin would be elected. The Republicans would undoubtedly elect ther man anyway.

Mr. Sherwood followed briefly.

It was moved to lay the resolutions of Mr. Linscott on the table. The motion was put to a vote,

and a division of the bouse was called for. A compromise motion was made to lay both sets of resolutions on the table, but was not entertained.

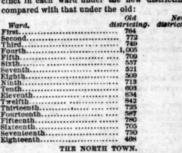
Ald. Throop offered a suggestion that both sides be permitted to withdraw their resolutions. Mr. Woodard demurred to the proposition. A rising vote was taken on laying Linecott's resolutions on the table, with the following result: Ayes, 49: nays, 70. The previous question was called, and the resolutions were declared carried. The meeting then adjourned.

### IN GENERAL. THE MAYORALTY CANVASS

developed but little new yesterday. Ald. McCrea has withdrawn from the field, which leaves the contest in the Republican ranks between Messrs. Heath and Wright for the nomination. It is said that Mr. McCrea's withdrawal strengthens Mr. Wright's chances, and insures him the Twelfth Ward delegation. As regards the Democrats, Harvey D. Colvin is the only man alleged to be actively working. He has his minions out, it is said, while the friends of Perry H. Smith and J. R. Doolittle, Jr., are doing but little, and that in a quiet way.

The election of town officers, and especially Con-The election of town omers, and especially constables, is likely to receive more attention than the bummers anticipated. As suggested in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNK, the Justices of the Peace will probably hold a meeting which will consider names for constabulary nominations. It is a notorious fact that of the two hundred candidates offering themthat of the two hundred candidates offering them-solves for some thirty-seven positions, there are not s baker's dozen who can be classed among de-cent and respectable men. This thing should be changed if the people want to obtain a much-need-ed reform in the selection of Justices' juries, and to have debts honestly collected for those who have to resort to Justices' courts, and obtain judgments THE PRECINCTS.

The following shows the average cinct in each ward under the new



The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of North Chicago held a meeting at Brand's Hall of North Chicago heid a meeting at Brand's hall last evening, President Stewart in the chaft.

Secretary Rogers reported 107 applications for membership. They were referred to the ward committees, and reported upon favorably. The membership now numbers over 800.

The Committee appointed to make nominations for town officers, recorded through Mr. F. L.

Chaffee, A. J. Averell, W. K. Fage, and Frank Gray.

Mr. McGennis was in favor of Mr. Vierling, who last year had given way to Mr. Ballard, and to whom the nomination this spring had then been tacitly promised by the Club.

Mr. Farwell denied that any pledge had been made to Mr. Vierling, and said that after Mr. Ballard had been nominated he came before the Club and declined, and his declination was rejected.

Mr. Gleason attributed Mr. Ballard's nomination a year ago to the rulings of the Chair, and maintained that he was not the choice of the Club at that time.

Mr. Hancock, colored, was in favor of Mr. Vierling, but he denied that that gentleman had the colored people in his pocket. When Mr. Mitchell had made such a charge he did it without any puthority, and had insulted his own race and people.

Mr. Mason thought it was about time that the

people.

Mr Mason thought it was about time that the question of whether the Club stood piedged to any one or not was settled, and to that end introduced a resolution declaring that the Club was unpledged, which was unanimously adopted after a spirited discretized.

a resolution declaring that the Club was unpledged, which was unanimously adopted after a spirited discussion.

Nominations for delegates to the City Convention were then announced to be in order, and the following were made, to be acted on a week hence: L. H. Davis, J. W. McGennis, Samuel Engel, H. W. Jackson, Dr. J. B. Chaffee, Henry Bowen, Robert T. Lincoln, J. H. Howard, E. B. McCabe, E. S. Isham, E. G. Mason, L. D. Starker, T. B. Wakeman, B. S. Smith, W. R. Page, T. D. Gray, N. H. Turner, and E. A. Ebert.

The club then adjourned for one week.

THE FIFTH.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth Ward was held last evening at No. 139 Archer avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. M. Schmitz, who said he had beer matracted by the City Executive Committee to call a meeting to make preparations for the coming Town and City Conventions.

Messrs. M. Schmitz and Joseph Boyd were elected to fill the respective offices of Permanent Chairman and Permanent Secretary.

Mr. John Wolf moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five, to appoint a committee of nine, to choose double the number of delegates to the two Conventions, out of which a subsequent meeting was to choose the requisite number of delegates.

Some debate took place, various opinions being expressed as to the propriety of this programme being carried out.

Mr. Bonfield moved, as an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed to select the requisite number of delegates.

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Mr. Bonfield moved, as an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed to select the requisite number of delegates.

A voice in the rear of the room—This 'ere's a buildozing came. But the interrupting member was unleted and But the interrupting member was quieted, and those present walked up to the Chairman's table and put down their names as manufactured to the ganization.

those present walked up to the Chairman's table and put down their names as members of the organization.

The Chairman, adhering to his decision that Mr. Bodfield's amendment was adopted, appointed as the Committee to select delegates Messrs. John Bonfield, George Colby, and Fred Librant.

Mr. Wolf was on his feet once more, claiming that it was the duty of the Chairman to call for a division of the house on the amendment. He sat down rather promptly, however, for some reason or other, and did not insist on the division.

On motion a committee was appointed to select a vice-President from each of the seven precincis. The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting of citizens and tax-payers of the west end of the Eighth Ward, irrespective of party, was held at No. 305 West Congress street last evening, and the sentiment of the meeting was, that their portion of the ward was entitled to a representative in the Council. Among the names mentioned were those of John Corbett, a resident of the ward for over twenty years, and Dennis Quill, also an old resident and property-owner. It was, after discussion, thought advisable to postpone definite action until Wednesday evening, when a meeting will be held at the same place to which all tax-payers and eitizens are argently invited to attend.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening in Tammany Hall, corner of of Indians and Lincon streets. Williams williams occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to reorganize for the coming campaign and to elect officers for the ensuing year. Frank J. Smith was elected President, and upon taking the chair thanked the Club for the bonor conferred upon him. Mr. W. W. Williams, the retiring President, who has held that position for three years past, was made the victim of a vote of thanks.

Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: E. J. Searle. Justice Scally. M. Holrovid. H. B. Mr.

years past, was made the victim of a vote of thanks.

Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: E. J. Searle, Justice Scully, M. Holroyd, H. B. Murdoch, and M. M. French; Secretary, Gus R. Owens; Treasurer, J. P. Bemmert.

A man named Jeff Davis, a Post-Office employe, made himself peculiarly obnoxious by his dilatory and useless motions, thus delaying the regular course of the business of the Club.

The retring Secretary, F. S. Baird, was thanked for his services.

It was decided to hold meetings alternately at Benz' and Tammany Halls.

Mr. Dixon moved that a committee of three be appointed to meet the committees of other West Side wards in Justice Matson's office Thursday evening, Messrs. Dixon, Wood, and Justice Scully were appointed.

Dr. Buchan offered the following:

Resolved, That this Club give a vote of thanks to our

Recolved, That this Club give a vote of thanks to our Senators and Representatives. Klobassa, Buchler, and Dunne, for defending the rights of the people, by vot-ing to investigate the proceedings of the South Park Commissioners.

commissioners.

A motion to table the resolution was lost.

Afr. Gill thought this was poking their nose into other people's business. The Legislative Committee investigation would prove a sham, as the whole matter was instigated by a land ring, and had no connection with a Republican Club. They had city and town officers to elect, and the whole matter was foreign to the business.

J. L. Benact thought that the South Park Commissioners should be investigated by the Legislature. A great deal of useless discussion took piace, and the resolution was finally adopted. The meeting then adjourned till Friday evening at Benz' Hall.

membership. They were referred to the ware committees, and reported upon favorably. The membership now numbers over 800.

The Committee on pointed through Mr. F. L. Committee on and the trees of the committee o

SUBURBAN NEWS.

WEST NORTHFIELD.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Allison, wife of Mr.

Thomas Allison, Sr., took place Monday at West
Northfield. The attendance was unusually large,
the deceased having been one of the old pioneers

actiled Cook County. Mrs. Allison had who first settled Cook County. Mrs. Allison had reached the advanced age of 84. She came to Chi-cago with her husband, now also in his 84th year, cago with her husband, now also in his 84th year, in 1832, having taken passage on the same vessel which brought Gen. Scott and a detachment of United States troops to this city. On the voyage the Asiatic cholera broke out, and many deaths in consequence occurred. Arrived in Chicago, they were for some time compelled to seek shelter in Fort Dearborn, owing to the hostile attitude assumed by the Indians, and Mr. Allison, with the other settlers, was required to perform military duty.

became the owner of 160 acres of land now in-corporated within the limits of the city, and worth many millions of dollars. This tract be sold to A. N. Fullerton, in 1835, for \$800, and entered A. N. Fullerton, in 1835, for \$800, and entered the farm which he has since occupied in Northfield, upon the banks of the Desplaines River.

For some time after their settlement in their new home they were much annoyed with the Pottawattomic Indians, whose chief camping ground was the groves which Mr. Ailison now owns. During their residence of nearly half a century in Cook County Mr. and Mrs. Allison have been held in high respect by all who enjoyed their acquaintance.

The Board of Trustees meet at the Town-Hall this afternoon at 3:30. In view of the fact that many citizens are talking politics, either for their own benefit or to aid some one in obtaining an office, would it not be a good plan for a few more of the village taxpayers to visit the Board meetings, which are always open to the public? The office-holders always have a fair representation at these meetings, and why should not those who pay to support the town?

The talk of a party ticket is almost dead in the village, and the election is narrowing down to the neual run,—a respectable ticket, a half-respectable ticket, and an anti-respectable or office-seekers' ticket.

nsual run,—a respectable ticket, a half-respectable ticket.

Saturday a secret meeting was held in the County-Building in favor of Hugh Maher for Assessor.

A meeting for the purpose of working up a ticket for the spring election will be held Thursday at the Hyde Park Hotel.

A Gospel temperance meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening.

Ex. Ald. Montgomery and H. A. Adams will lead.

The Rev. Dr. Warren will preach in St. Paul's Episcopal Church Friday evening.

EVANSTON.

As the train which is due here at 5:45 last evening was passing Roschill, the cow-catcher struck a man named William Clausen, threw him from the track, and injured him considerably. The man was picked up, brought to Evanston, and placed in the Hunton Honse. The physician found his left leg badly smashed and his face cut. The leg will probably be amputated. The man is foreman of the marble works at Roschill, and at the time of the accident was drunk. No blame can be charged to the engineer, as the storm was so blinding that it was impossible to see any distance ahead. The man is last accounts was confortable and doing well.

Another accident occurred at South Evanston site number of delegates. He was opposed to putiting up a number of men and knocking down half of them.

Several numbers objected to the amendment, on the ground that it would place the whole thing in the hands of the Committee of five. Unsuitable and even improper men might be chosen, and the Club would have to accept them. Were the number doubled, the Club could have some choice in the matter.

The amendment was put, and the affirmative to the seemed to preponderate. The Chairman so decided.

Mr. Wolf called for a division.

Mr. Reifsnyder sugrested that the proper thing was entitled to vote.

Mr. Wolf called for a division, of the findight be known just who belonged to it, and who was entitled to vote.

Mr. Van O'Linda took the same views.

The Chairman remarked that there was not time to adopt a Constitution and to go through all the other steps connected with the forming of a rediage organizatiom.

Mr. Donfield held the same views.

The Chairman further observed that if the Committee of Three did not appoint suitable men the Republicans of the ward could refuse to concur in its report and reject the names.

A happy thought struck Mr. Reifsnyder, and he immediately put if in the form of a resolution to the effect that a paper be drawn up certifying that the signers were members of the Fifth Ward Republicans Club, and that a recess be taken for ten minutes for the purpose of obtaining signatures.

The resolution was passed.

TEETH IN RUINS
are a sure drawback on personal appearance apersonal comfort. Therefore, keep them in sure repair with that established antidote for all diseases that assail them, Fragrant Sozodont.

STOOD THE TEST.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts have stood the test of science, and now are taking proceedings over all other flavoring extracts.

BODELSEN-WENSEN-Sunday evening, Marci 11, by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Edwal, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 32 West Indiana-st Henry Bodelsen and Miss Ebbs Augusta, and daughter of L. S. Wensen, Esq.

DEATHS.

OWENS—Monday, March 12, at half-past 2 at the residence, No. 187 Bremer-st., Elizabeth, side of Francis Owens.

Funeral by carriages to the Churchof Holy Name and by cars to Calvary.

BENNETT—At his residence, No. 637 West Madison-st., Sunday morning. March 11, of consumption, Frank Bennett, only brother of C. C. Bennett, Rochelle, III., aged 39 years.

The remains will be taken to Rochelle, III., Wednesday morning, for interment.

JOHNSON—At Thornton, III., March 12, Own. sumption. Frank Bennett, only brother of C. C. Bennett, Rochelle, Ill., aged 39 years.

The remains will be taken to Rochelle, Ill., Wednesday morning, for interment.

JOHNSON—At Thornton, Ill., March 12, Orlh. Naomi, only daughter of Dr. William J. and Lars.

L. Johnson, aged 1 year and 3 months.

CHRISTIAN—At Lake View, March 11, from injury of the spine caused by a fall from a brian in attempting to save a comrade, Edward William in the spine caused by a fall from a brian in attempting to save a comrade, Edward William eldest son of Capt. Robert F. and Doretta Christian, aged 18 years 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral will leave the residence for Gracelind Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

EET Milwaukee papers copy.

RELLY—March 12, Francis Edward, son of Parick and Marcaret Kelly, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral to-day from residence No. 158 Deerings., at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

INGRAHAM—At the residence of her parents.

No. 395 West Jackson-st., March 12, at 7 a. m., of congestion, Helen M., beloved daughter of W. W. and Helen M. Ingraham, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Dynamic on Westneaday. March 14, at 11 o'clock.

days.
Funeral on Wednesday, March 14, at 11 o'clock
at the residence. Friends are invited. at the residence. Friends are invited.

MOORE—In this city, Monday, March 12, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Gibbons, No. 882 Dearborn-st, Mary Moore, aged 27 years 5 months. Born in the Parish of Abington, County Limerick, Ireland.
Funeral from St. John's Church, Wednasday, 14th inst., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

out further notice.

WARNE—Monday, March 12, of inflammation of the lungs, Benjamin Warne, aged 51 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 340 Farkav., Wednesday, March 14, at 12 m.

BRENNAN—At the Convent of the Secred Heart, Maryville, St. Louis, of congestion, Mme. A. M.

Brennan. Brennan.
Funeral from the Convent of the Sacred Heart,
Funeral from the Convent of the Sacred Heart,
Taylor-st., Chicago, at 11 a.m., 13th inst., by
cars to Calvary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Republicans of the Sixth Ward will meet at. No. 772 South Halsted-st., this evening, for reor-ganization and other important business. SIXTEENTH WARD. The Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward will meet this evening at No. 311 Larrabee-st. Im-portant business will come before the meeting.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF

AUCTION SALES.

Watches, Diamonds, Gold Chains LADIES' SETS, AND OTHER GOODS, By ABE LIPMAN, This (Tuesday) Morning, March 13,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, rs & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-sv. The Furniture of the Douglas House.

Cor. Vincennes-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY morning, March 14. Commencing at 10 o'clock and continue until all is SOLD.

The Furnishings comprise Parior and Chamber Sets, Hair Mattreases, Bedding, Brussels and All-Wool Car-Plate Assets of the Country of the C

WHITE GRANITE AND YELLOWWARE IN PACKAGES AND OPEN LOTS, ASSORTED GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, HARDWARE, &c., 100 ROLLS CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, Wednesday Morning, March 14, at 9:30 o'cleck, At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. WCOLENS, CLOTHING, AND OTHER GOODS,
Thursday, March 18, at 9:20 o'clock,
At BUTTERS & CO. S Auction Houns, second floor.
City and Country Merchants will always find good
lines of salable goods at our raics.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Priday afternoon, March 16, at 3:30 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabab-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale Saturday, March 17, at 9:30 a. m., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE, Tuesday, March 13, 9:30 a. m. DRY GOODS. A Very Superior Showing.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. OUR FOURTH GREAT SPRING SALE Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Wednesday, March 14, at 9:30 a. m., prompt. Full lines of leading manufacturers will be sold, including very fine GEO. P. GORE & CG.

RADDIN & CLAPP,

Opening Spring Sale of Boots & Shoes Tuesday, March 13, at 10 a. m.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 84 and 86 Mandeipn-st. TUESDAY MORNING, March 13, at 9:30 o'clock. FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, And General Household Goods, General Merclastics, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

ART SALE Haseltine Collection, Paintings, to be sold by Hiram Brush. Sales in St. 8 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., at No. 152 STATE-ST.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

By L. MOSES & CO., Tuesday, March 13, at 9:30 a. m., large sale of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union -expressed to a parts. 1 b and apprent 25, 40, 60c per b. Astronorders GUNTHER, Confess

VOLUME 2

(Wednesday), Ma

Thousand pieces L ORED, and FAI bought at the li TION SALE of St this country. Ha enables us to offer Choice Checked | Silks, 75c per ya Silks at \$1.00 pe Choice line of C worth \$1.65. Black Gros Grain \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1. All our better grad Siks at propor

We invite inspection, a meet with ready sale. 121 & 123 8 Michigan-av. and Two COAL

KELLEY

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Have, UNDER COVER, all size LACKAW COA

Vholesaie and retail, at low Main Office : 97 WA COA

A Reduction of \$1 SEVEN DOLLARS PER TO No. 74 Washington-st., and No. a tween Twenty-first and Twenty-s To country trade, 26.50 per tou fi

United States Circuit Court, N Illinois. Monday, March 12, A. D. 1877 omas Drummond, Judge. Veed The Peoria & Rock Island Rails In chancery.
Ordered, That all petitions to sha
after filed by parties intervening in
accompanies by a sufficient boat
provide of the Master is chancery
as the content of the Master is chancery
as the content of the petition of the Master in the content of the Master in the petitions sha
fore the Master and closed within this cause and provide Master and Income Master in the Master and closed within this cause, and said Master shall m

this date, and said Master shall meordingly.

Northern District of Illinols, ander, Caek of the Circuit Court of it said Northern District of Illinols, above and foregoing to be a true an order entered of record in said Court and the said court of the said Court for the said of the said Court for the said of the said Court for the said District, this 12th district, on said District, this 12th district.

Notice is hereby given that the obove is a true copy was entered of the Circuit Court of the United Stat District of Illinois, Chicago, March 12. A. D. 1877.

OCEAN STEAMS ALLAN OCEAN MAIL STE VIA QUEBEC and VIA B

PASSAGE, all classes, between I Europe and America. Cabin and medathons suxecelled.
Shortest Sea Route. Superior Scotters, Sea Route. Superior Sea Ing Hule. Three Weekly Salling: Emigrant and Steerange Passin all respects, at lowest races. Ap. Nos. 72 & 74 Las ONLY DIRECT LINE T

North German

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